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RUDE PRAVO PREVIEWS JANUARY WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD240954 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Warsaw Treaty Consultative Committee will meet in Prague next month in a situation marked by growing aggressiveness of American imperialism and its effort for a new round of the arms race, military-strategic superiority over the socialist countries, and undermining of the policy of peaceful co-existence, RUDE PRAVO said today.

The forthcoming session should not only confirm the consistent peace orientation of the Warsaw Treaty, but also give a new impulse to the improvement of the international situation.

"The struggle between the two lines in world politics -- the line of detente asserted by the socialist and many other states, and the line directed against detente enforced upon the world by American ruling circles -- is the most characteristic feature of the beginning of the 1980's," the paper said.

Already at its previous session in Warsaw in May 1980 the Warsaw Treaty Consultative Committee warned against the activation of the imperialist policy of strength, confrontation and hegemonism. These negative trends have further deepened since then, the paper said and stressed the extensive program of strategic modernization approved by the U.S. Congress, President Reagan's decision to launch the production of neutron bombs, and the U.S. program of the development and production of other weapons of mass destruction, in particular chemical weapons.

Pointing at the swelling peace movement in the world, RUDE PRAVO said: "It is becoming evident that there exist in the world forces big enough to stop the war chariots of confrontation and avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe."

GDR'S MBFR DELEGATE WIELAND PRESS STATEMENT

AU271913 East Berlin HORIZONT No 52/82 in German p 25

[From the statement to the press delivered by GDR chief delegate Wieland at a Vienna press conference on 16 December]

[Text] Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation at the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, delivered a statement to the press on 16 December in which he said:

In October the Warsaw Pact states at their Moscow meeting made an assessment of the state of the Vienna negotiations which is still unrestrictedly valid today, even after another 8 weeks of negotiations -- that is, at the end of the 28th round of the talks.

First, irrespective of the consistent endeavors of the socialist countries to come to an understanding, the negotiations are dragging on without having led to tangible progress to date.

Second, the conviction is nevertheless upheld that it is possible to make headway at the Vienna negotiations. A realistic foundation for this is provided by the draft agreement submitted on 18 February 1982 by the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR, a draft agreement to which the Western participating countries still have not come up with a constructive reaction.

Third, even after further study, nothing can be retracted from the position of the socialist states that is critical throughout regarding the proposal of the Western side of 8 July 1982.

The essential content of the draft agreement of the socialist states has been repeatedly elucidated in public. Hence, it is sufficient to once again recall its basic aims. In view of all experiences and past difficulties, but also of earlier Western wishes, it aims first of all at initiating the process of reducing armed forces and arms and at the same time ensuring that this process be continued and lead to a final result. In this sense, the draft agreement provides primarily for stipulations about a reduction by 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. soldiers including their arms and technical combat equipment in a first phase; for appropriate stipulations to "freeze" the numerical strength of the armed forces of all other directly participating states; and for a complex of reasonable measures to control compliance with the agreement and to promote mutual confidence. At the same time this draft also formulates the ultimate goal of the entire reduction process: To reduce the land forces of both sides to ceilings of 700,000 men on each side, and stipulating ceilings for the air forces of 200,000 men on each side. Thus a reduction of land forces in central Europe by at least 170,000 men, with their arms and technical combat equipment, is envisaged.

Thus, in view of their far-reaching concessions, the socialist states had and have every reason to insist on a constructive reaction by the Western negotiating partners. The current Western position, as contained in the draft agreement of 8 July 1982, including the annexes that were only submitted in the current round, are worrying us, however.

In this connection we cannot help bringing the fixed points of the Western negotiating position into specific relationship with the decisions to push military programs as have only recently been adopted again by the NATO bodies in Brussels:

-- Without any justification the Western participants are seeking to put through far larger reductions of the Warsaw Pact land forces than NATO in turn is ready to make. And they are doing this even though there is an approximate equilibrium in central Europe, even though further reinforcements of U.S. forces are planned, and even though NATO even now has altogether about 300,000 men more than the Warsaw Pact in Europe.

-- The West's complete abandonment of the commission, jointly agreed on in the negotiating mandate, to seek agreement on arms reductions together with personnel reductions also obviously goes along with the multifarious plans to increase nuclear and conventional weapons stockpiles in the Western part of the reduction area. The plan, confirmed in Brussels, to set up weapons depots for another six U.S. divisions that could be transferred to the FRG at short notice is a significant example.

-- The rejection of the "50-percent-clause" proposed by the socialist states, according to which no one state should provide more than half the troops of the alliance in the reduction area, cannot be viewed separately from the discussion within NATO over a so-called division of labor. After all, figures in the magnitude of 80,000 men have already been mentioned that individual West European NATO countries would have to provide additionally should the United States withdraw logistic units from central Europe for operations outside the NATO area.

-- While the socialist countries advocate no tolerance of any exceeding of the agreed equal ceilings, the NATO states reject this. In their draft agreement and its annexes they envisage for all practical purposes permanent exceptions, which would neither produce any confidence in the stability of the agreement, nor any reduction of the military activities in central Europe. Plans such as the now discussed transformation of the territories of West European negotiation participants into pivots of U.S. rapid deployment forces are also to remain unaffected by any agreement in Vienna.

It is obvious that all this clearly contradicts the tasks and aims of the Vienna negotiations. The fact alone that the Western package of associated measures that had been submitted to us as early as in December 1979 has now again been submitted virtually unchanged -- as annex two to the Western draft agreement -- unequivocally indicates a lack of readiness for compromise. The Western side's attempt to cover up this state of affairs behind a smokescreen and to call for "positive signals" from the East are futile. Such signals by the socialist states have been given in a truly adequate measure and, as you know, they even included -- as in the case of the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other technical combat equipment from the GDR -- unilateral advance concessions. Thus, nothing can free the West of its responsibility for coming to a constructive cooperation with the socialist states.

In this year's UN General Assembly the GDR again proposed a resolution calling for an intensification of the current disarmament negotiations.

In Vienna it should not be permitted that 1983, the 10th year of the negotiations, again passes without results. We know that disarmament negotiations are not an easy matter. However, there is no question in Vienna that cannot be resolved, provided that the political will for it exists.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS MEASURES ON IMPLEMENTING PLAN

AU271854 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Dec 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "At the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 21 December an expanded meeting of the Council of Ministers with the participation of the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, the secretaries of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and the chairmen of the central committees of the branch trade unions took place. In accordance with the laws adopted at the recent National Assembly session, the uniform plan on the socio-economic development of the country during 1983 and the 1983 budget were distributed to economic organizations and okrug people's councils. It was decided to inform the enterprises in a timely manner on the final clarifications of the 1983 state plan tasks.

Measures were adopted for securing the implementation of the 1983 plan and budget. Economic organizations and enterprises, with the cooperation of the relevant departments and executive committees of the okrug people's councils and with the active participation of the trade union organs and organizations, were instructed to create comprehensive conditions for developing the initiative and creativity of the working people for maximal development of all reserves at working out the counter plans and implementing the tasks springing from the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the October 1981 national conference, and the new theoretical developments and practical approaches included in the speeches, reports and statements of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

The leaderships of the enterprises, economic organizations, ministries and executive committees of the okrug people's councils were instructed to adopt the necessary measures for mobilizing the working collectives to implement the plan in a steady way beginning from the first days of 1983.

With the participation of the leaders and chief editors of the mass media, the meeting reviewed the issue of the mass media's criticism of the activity of state and economic organs and organizations. It was stressed that during the current year the positive role of the critical publications and broadcasts significantly increased. The character of the weaknesses and the responsibility of individual persons for these weaknesses have been analyzed more profoundly. The leaderships of the ministries, departments, and economic organizations have been obliged to further perfect their work as a result of the critical articles and to punish all those personally responsible for the formal attitude and formal answers to the criticism of the press, radio and television, as well as to demonstrate strict exigency in removing the causes of the weaknesses, with a view to avoiding repeating criticism in the mass media. The leadership and figures of the mass media have been instructed to direct their attention to the basic weaknesses in the activity of the ministries, departments and economic organizations, and more extensively to report the achievements of the working collectives and the utilization of the leading experience.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS IN 1983 ANNOUNCED

AU231015 Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, December 23 (BTA) -- In March, at the first session of the National Assembly for next year, Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers will read a report on the government activity in 1982.

In 1983 the National Assembly will hold four sessions -- in March, June, October and December.

The ministry of the mechanical engineering and electronics and the parliament's legislative commission will also report on their activity at the National Assembly.

There is envisaged a discussion of several extraordinarily important bills concerning -- the plebiscite, the amendments and addenda of the civil procedure and family code.

There will also be discussed bills concerning the cooperatives, the bee-keeping and on the amendments of and addenda to the road traffic and the preservation of the agricultural property bills.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 20-25 DECEMBER

AU252044 [Editorial Report] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front, was among those attending a meeting in Stara Zagora to rename a boulevard after Leonid Brezhnev, Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian reported at 1500 GMT on 21 December. It was reported by Sofia radio at 1830 GMT on 24 December that he also attended a meeting and unveiled monument to killed partisans in the town of Grudovo.

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, attended a geological conference in Sofia, Sofia Domestic Service reported at 1830 GMT on 20 December. He also attended an expanded plenum of the Kyustendil Okrug party committee, Sofia radio said at 1000 GMT on 22 December. According to the same source at 1000 GMT on 23 December, Bozhinov took part in a conference on the future prospects of Mayak diesel motor plant in Tolbukhin. He also attended a meeting in Kremikovtsi on renaming a local combine after Leonid Brezhnev, Sofia radio reported at 1500 GMT on 24 December. Present at this meeting was Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary. Bozhinov also attended meetings and commissioned two blocks at the Kozlodui nuclear power station, Sofia radio reported at 1000 GMT on 25 December.

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the Razgrad Okrug party committee bureau, discussed economic matters, and visited okrug agroindustrial complexes, according to Sofia Domestic Service at 1000 GMT on 25 December.

Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, visited Khaskovo on 23 December to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the local BCP organization, Sofia radio reported at 1000 GMT on 23 December.

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, received Robert Maxwell, British publisher visiting Bulgaria, according to Sofia Domestic Service at 0900 GMT on 20 December.

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited a textile plant in Gabrovo, Sofia radio announced at 2030 GMT on 20 December.

Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on 24 December attended a plenum of the Khaskovo Okrug party committee which discussed economic matters, according to the Sofia radio at 1000 GMT on 24 December.

BTA PUBLISHES BOOKLET ON ANTONOV CASE

AU271953 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 27 Dec 82

["BTA Publication: 'Anatomy of a Slander'" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 27 (BTA) -- The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY brought out an express publication headline "The Anatomy of a Slander". The publication comprises information from the foreign press, television and radio, as well as documents and material expressing the attitude of Bulgaria to the provocation with the arrest of Sergey Antonov in Rome. "The Anatomy of Slander" traces the development, the essence and the ill-meant character of the noisy anti-Bulgarian campaign launched by certain circles in the West. "The Anatomy of a Slander" publication covers 72 pages.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW SWISS ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU242004 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, Dec 24 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Andre Coigny, the newly appointed Swiss ambassador here, who presented his credentials to him.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that for the last few years Bulgaro-Swiss relations had been developing on the ascendant. He expressed the conviction that the recent visit to Switzerland of Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, would contribute to the further development and deepening of the two countries' relations.

The Bulgarian leader stressed that Bulgaria had always given, was giving and would continue to be giving her contribution to the preservation and furthering of the process of detente, to consolidating the trust and understanding, to extending international cooperation in the spirit of the all-European security and cooperation conference and in accordance with the will and interests of all peace-loving and democratic forces, of all honest people on the earth.

On his part the Swiss ambassador emphasized that in Switzerland the Bulgarians are regarded as serious partners, as industrious, frank and agreeable people. He also noted that the contacts established between the two countries at Foreign Ministry level will contribute to the further development of relations of mutual interest.

BRIEFS

COMMODITIES PROTOCOL WITH DPRK -- Pyongyang, December 27 -- A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic for 1983 was signed recently in Sofia, according to a report. It was signed by DPRK Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil and General Secretary of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Trade Angel Ganev. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 26 Dec 82 SK]

HUSAK DECLARES END OF FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD272330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, in his letter sent to the Presidium of the Federal Assembly today, stated that, in accordance with Chapter 61 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation, he declares the autumn session of the Federal Assembly closed as of 31 December 1982.

JAKES, OBODOWSKI HAVE 'FRANK, COMRADELY TALK'

AU271249 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Dec 82 p 2

["Z"-signed report]

[Text] Prague, 22 Dec (Z) -- On Wednesday, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Milos Jakes received Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic, who was accompanied by Wladyslaw Jablonski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic.

In a frank, comradely talk, the two representatives informed one another about the political and economic situation in their countries. They assessed the current state of bilateral economic relations and the possibility of expanding them and expressed sincere interest in developing them further. On this occasion they appreciated the contribution of economic and scientific-technical cooperation within the CEMA framework and, in particular, with the Soviet Union.

Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Andrzej Jedynak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR, were present at the meeting.

Obodowski Departs 23 Dec

AU280837 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Dec 82 p 2

[CTK report in "International Relations" column]

[Text] Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who signed a protocol in Prague on the coordination of the CSSR and Polish national economic plans for the 1983-85 period, left Prague on Thursday. Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, saw him off at the airport.

MLADA FRONTA ON DEALING WITH VIETNAMESE WORKERS

AU152051 Prague MLADA FRONTA Weekend Supplement in Czech 11 Dec 82 p 8

[Milan Syrucek/Ivo Vasiljev article: "Vietnam Far Away and Close By"]

[Text] A Total of 26,200 Vietnamese Are Working and Learning Trades in Czechoslovakia Today

At present a total of 26,200 Vietnamese workers, apprentices and trainees are learning trades or working in our country, and a smaller number study at university-level institutes.

Of their overall number, more than 17,000 are young people, members of the Ho Chi Minh communist youth union. They are living throughout the republic, from As and Cheb to Snina and Kosice. Although their number is incomparably lower than the numbers of foreign workers in a number of European capitalist countries, where there are several million of them, never before have so many workers from a distant Asian country worked in our country. Therefore, at meetings in a number of enterprises, institutions and training establishments we come across questions about the purpose of this action and about problems that the life of the Vietnamese workers in our surroundings often bring. We will try to answer some of them.

Why Are the Vietnamese Workers Coming to Our Country?

New forms of cooperation between the two countries, facilitated by the restoration of peace in Vietnam, were agreed upon during our party and government delegation's stay in the SRV in February 1980. There are nontraditional forms and of considerable benefit to both countries. For example, we are delivering to Vietnam semifinished goods, from which transistors are being manufactured for our industry. Therefore, numerous groups of employees from the Hanoi enterprise for the production of semiconductors came for production practice to the Tesla enterprise in Piestany and our experts helped to install equipment for several production lines in Hanoi. Such cooperation will contribute to progress in the Vietnamese economy as well as to expanding our exports, and not only to Vietnam. In addition, Vietnam at present has surplus manpower while our republic, especially in the current 5-year plan, is acutely short of manpower in many branches. Thus the Vietnamese workers will help us more effectively utilize our present production capacities. Until recently, our enterprises had the best experience with Vietnamese who finished their vocational training, but some workers who arrived lately have so far, fallen short of expectations.

In What Lies the Main Source of Difficulties?

In the first place, the lack of knowledge of the language is a great barrier. Formerly the Vietnamese used to begin their practice in our country only after a 1-year language course. In the current 3-month course it is impossible to learn a language that is as different from Vietnamese as Czech is. The sounds and their combination into Czech words are so complicated for the Vietnamese and the grammar is so difficult for them that in the first year they are hard to understand even if they try to speak Czech. Sometimes they might not understand what a foreman wants from them since they do not know certain instruments or tasks even in their own Vietnamese language.

Of course, there also are instances when after several failures they are afraid to express themselves in a foreign tongue. For example, in Vietnam it is customary to begin a conversation by asking how old you are, whether your parents are still alive and whether they are in good health. Just try, right at the beginning, to ask your female teacher of Czech how old she is! And showing respect for the grey hair of middle aged men and women, people in their forties -- this is just not done, although it is normal in Vietnam.

When trying to make oneself understood, gestures or mimicry might not help very much. A smile which in the Far East expresses compassion, excusing oneself or commiseration, we sometimes interpret the other way around. The respect that a Vietnamese pays us by handing us a thing slowly and with both hands we usually do not even register because of not being acquainted with that gesture. At the same time, affectionately patting another person's head might lead to a misunderstanding because it could be interpreted as an expression of haughtiness.

How Are the Vietnamese Getting Used to Our Country?

Imagine that after a few hours of flight, Vietnamese boys and girls find themselves -- for them -- in a different world.

Their stomachs are subjected to the first test: Not only is the food different, but also the way it is prepared and eaten. The Vietnamese often find it easier getting used to our dumplings than to rice prepared our way, even though it is their national dish. For the majority of them our food is too starchy, meaty, fatty and difficult to digest. The different climate and the often chronic undernourishment there also play a role. And they are not used to cold meals. Therefore the majority of them want to cook their own meals and need a sufficient number of stoves in their quarters. In their country meals are served on big plates and all courses are put on the table at once. Then everyone helps himself, putting meat on rice, vegetables and a bit of soup and other trimmings in his bowl.

Different Country, Different Customs

The Vietnamese live collective lives. Not only do the majority of them eat together, but also mutual, unannounced visits are a normal things -- they are an expression of friendship, politeness and often even a social duty. It is normal to stay overnight at a friend's place -- and, all of a sudden, visitors in hostels are forbidden, a matter that can severely depress [deprimovat] many of them. Similarly, mutual visits between boys and girls and their friendly relations are interpreted in Vietnam differently than they are usually interpreted in our hostels.

Vietnamese customs require that people help one another: that they pool their money and, for example, gradually start buying personal things, that they sew or make something for one another. Many want a sewing machine in their quarters; therefore, they often pool their wages so that everyone can gradually get what he wants. At home they live very frugally -- compared with our standards, unspeakably frugally. But this is logical when they have the chance to save for a bicycle, motorcycle or other things. They want to buy them and take them home with them. A bicycle is the most popular mode of transport there, and also motorcycles are beginning to appear. And jeans are the uniform of the youth practically throughout the world.

What Are Their Working Conditions?

During the language course, workers get Kcs900, and when they begin working in production they are paid according to their qualification and performance. After arrival, they receive from enterprises the necessary clothing valued at up to Kcs2,400. The married ones with children are entitled to a home leave every 4 years. Their income is paid in our currency and they can support their families with only an occasional packet of goods bought [in the CSSR]. However, the possibility of air freight or maritime transportation to distant Vietnam are considerably limited and, as a result, when they begin to earn more many of them try at least to dress nicely.

Life in the Tropics Is Different

The Vietnamese live in a tropical or subtropical climate. Their houses, made of bamboo and palm leaves, lack glass windows and the kind of doors we have. They are very much concerned about personal hygiene but in rural areas their houses lack water mains and thus also bathrooms and toilets. Nonetheless, even in the most remote village we never saw people walk around in dirty clothes. The attire tends to be plain and modest but it is always neat. The houses are meticulously clean and one never steps on the mat in the room with one's shoes on but always barefoot. However, in our country they come across many things for the first time and what may be self-evident to us is unknown to them. This finds its expression even in little things. When, for example, a Vietnamese boy puts wet dishes on glued furniture in the dormitory, he has no idea that this will damage the plywood because such furniture simply is not used in the tropics. He also does not know that it is forbidden in our country to pick fruit in orchards and along the roads. In Vietnam bananas and other kinds of tropical fruit grow freely all year and are accessible to anyone.

In a tropical climate, people are also used to a different daily regime and work rhythm. The working day is divided into two halves, with a 3-hour midday break including an absolutely essential nap. Monotonous work that goes on for hours without any break is much more tiring for the Vietnamese than it is for us, especially when -- which is mostly the case -- they are not used to the rhythm of a large factory. Small-scale production and agriculture still prevail in Vietnam. It is therefore not surprising when initially some young people consciously or unconsciously violate the work discipline.

It is part of the Vietnamese national character that they not only are very attentive to other people and always try to get to know and respect their habits and traditions but that they also are very self-critical. Most misunderstandings and transgressions against work discipline or the dormitories' house rules can be forestalled if everything is properly explained to them in advance. Notifications concerning the collective or individuals should also be always discussed, in good time, with the collective's head or the committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in the enterprise. Through this committee, we should also regularly acquaint ourselves with the joys and problems of the Vietnamese collective and its individual members who, being far away from home, their families and friends, do not always have it easy. Sometimes it is difficult to harmonize the understandable personal interests of an individual with the rhythm of an international action that encompasses thousands of workers and dozens of enterprises. We spoke, for example, with a Vietnamese plumber who complained about working as an asphalter in road-building. The explanation is simple: In Vietnam, plumber and water-supply assembler is one and the same profession. The road and water economy projects enterprise, in turn, needed more manpower for its road-building section.

What Is Their State of Health?

This was our question for Dr Dana Zuskova, the chief health officer of the Czech Socialist Republic. She told us:

All persons arriving in our country from tropical or subtropical countries for a relatively long period of stay, be it to work or to study, undergo a mandatory medical check-up on entering the country on the basis of various agreements. The check-up concerns especially tuberculous, venereal, bacteriological and parasitical diseases. A thorough analysis of the state of health of persons arriving here from tropical or subtropical countries, especially from the viewpoint of parasitical diseases, has shown that there are either parasites that are common among our populace (*enterobius vermicularis*, *ascaris lumbricoides*, *lamblia intestinalis* and so forth) or, in some cases, parasites that do not occur among our population but whose transmission cannot be expected because their intermediary carriers [mezihostitele] (certain types of mosquitoes, for example) cannot live here and the climatic conditions do not allow their spreading.

For all these reasons, following due consultations and the consideration of other countries' experiences, on 23 February 1981 the Ministry of Health decided to discontinue the general dispensing of Vermox, a multi-purpose antidote against parasites, to all persons arriving from tropical and subtropical countries and to no longer carry out across-the-board periodical parasitological check-ups of foreign workers, apprentices and students. They are being carried out only when a disease or follow-up complications become evident. Preventive check-ups are always carried out when the foreigners work in a field or lives in an environment that is prone to contagion (a food industry or medical facility, a place where waste waters are not being cleaned and so forth).

We have paid special attention to this issue because at a number of places we came across the unnecessary anxiety of our citizens that they might be contaminated by direct contact -- at work, in dormitories, in the canteens, in public swimming pools.

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The risk is the same as with respect to our citizens, and all specific complaints made so far, concerning public swimming pools, for example, have after thorough investigations proved to be unfounded. After all, other countries in the world do not apply even the preventive measures that are mandatory in our country, though their numbers of workers from the tropical or subtropical zone may be many times higher.

Rather, what is involved here is lack of knowledge about and experience with this -- what in the world is a quite common - practice.

For the Benefit of Traditional Friendship

The people coming here from Vietnam to work are, on the one hand, trained workers -- who, however, are often being assigned other jobs -- and on the other hand, secondary school graduates without any vocational training. Common to all of them is the ambition to acquire as much expertise and practical skills as they can in our country. They are not afraid of work, even hard work, when it is necessary and their physical constitution allows it. However, they are naturally offended when, in individual cases, they are being assigned unskilled jobs, be it out of lack of understanding or out of convenience. Such cases run counter to the spirit and purpose of this Czechoslovak-Vietnamese cooperation. The Vietnamese side assesses highly critically all negative manifestations, if they occur, in the conduct of the Vietnamese workers and applies very strict disciplinary measures. We have convinced ourselves about this not only in an interview with the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Prague but, above all, in Vietnam itself, during the visit of a delegation of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee. They have tightened the criteria for selecting workers for a stay in Czechoslovakia. Among other things, the role of the Communist Youth Union in deciding who will be selected has been considerably enhanced. An old Vietnamese proverb has often been brought to our minds: "A Single worm in the soup ruins the flavor of the whole pot." This responsible approach commits us as well. After all, precisely organizations like the Socialist Youth Union can play an important role by seeking, in agreement with individual groups of the Vietnamese Communist Youth Union, specific and multifaceted forms of cooperation, so as to make the stay of the young people from Vietnam yield the greatest benefit for the people of both our countries and their traditional friendship.

BRIEFS

FUEL, ENERGY SUPPLIES MEETING -- The federal government commission for fuel and energy supplies met in Prague today. Chaired by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier, it discussed the results of the supplies to the national economy of solid fuel, electricity, motor fuel, heating gas and oil. At the same time it examined prerequisites for fuel and energy supplies in the first 3 months of the next year. The commission noted that this year's coal and lignite extraction plan will be fulfilled. Supplies of heating gas and oil, electricity and motor fuel had been developing favorably. Despite positive results achieved it was essential to reduce in the coming quarter the shortfall recorded in the North Bohemian brown coal field, which has not yet been successfully eliminated, and to continue resolutely the rationalization process in the use of fuel and energy. The commission also concerned itself with the utilization of waste heat from the compressor stations of the transit gas system. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 23 Dec 82 LD]

SEJM DEBATES, PASSES SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN, BUDGET

28 December Session

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[Text] Warsaw 28 Dec -- The last two-day meeting of the Sejm (Polish parliament) this year opened today. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are present.

Deputy Jan Kaminski (PUWP) presented a report of the Committee for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances. It concerned variants of the concept of the national socio-economic plan till 1985 and preliminary assumptions for 1986-1990 and drafts of the 1983 budget law, a resolution on the 1983 balance of payments, resolutions on the credit plan, on the balance of the population's money incomes and expenditures and assumptions of the finance and credit policy for 1983, on the plan for the Central Fund for the Development of Culture in 1983, and also a resolution preparing a list of commodities and services for which official prices are fixed. (A summary will be given separately).

A debate on the report started. The first speakers were deputies taking the floor on behalf of their parties.

On behalf of the PUWP Sejm Deputy Club, Stanislaw Gebala said that its members would vote for the adoption of documents submitted to the Sejm.

The PUWP stand on key socio-economic problems has been worked out at the 10th PUWP CC plenary session, said he. Participants in the plenum forcefully stressed that drawing of the 3-year plan became possible thanks to arresting downward trends in the economy. The results attained in the past few months confirmed the correctness of the assertion that we have already passed the low point of the crisis, the speaker emphasized.

To achieve the social objectives and overcome the crisis, it is essential to secure growth of material production, he continued.

The PUWP Deputy Club deems right the postulate that the government prepare a developed anti-inflation programme and start its implementation in 1983.

As can be seen from the draft balance of payments, the indebtedness to socialist and capitalist countries alike is growing, Deputy Gebala went on. The PUWP Deputy Club supports the government's initiatives to seek long-range solutions to the credit repayment question. The debts cannot be repayed either at the cost of a further reduction in imports or at the expense of the society's living standard. The boosting of exports remains the basic line of action to improve the payment situation and to gain means for necessary imports of intermediate and raw materials. Efforts should be continued to rationalize imports.

Speaking on behalf of the United Peasant Party Deputy Club, Waldemar Michna said that his club positively assessed the drafts before the Sejm.

In the coming years, the character of the budget must be changed. Statutory rights of citizens of social security benefits must be regarded as unquestionable. If the budget is to serve not only welfare purposes but also create conditions for economic progress, the share of expenditures creating progress must grow in the budget. The deputy proposed to convene a Sejm plenary meeting early next year to examine the possibilities of curbing inflationary processes.

When raising the problem of relations between industry and agriculture, the deputy stressed the necessity of continuous action to orient the entire national economy to meet the needs of agriculture and the food economy. However, the drafts for 1983 do not deal with this question in detail. In particular, priority accorded to the manufacture of industrial means of production for agriculture is not clear enough.

Deputy Michna tabled a motion to hold a plenary Sejm debate in the first half of 1983 on a comprehensive plan for the development of agriculture and the food economy until 1985 and directions of development of these branches until 1990.

Referring to the problem of the growing debt with capitalist countries and very high interest rates of the credits drawn by Poland, the deputy suggested that the Polish Government strive to negotiate more equitable terms of repaying them in further talks on the terms of debt repayment.

Speaking on behalf of the Democratic Party Parliamentary Group, Deputy Alojzy Bryl stressed the marked realism of the 1983 central plan. The plan's key socio-economic goals were formulated in line with the social needs, with proper regard for the state's present financial and economic capabilities.

Characterizing the draft of the budget law, the deputy said that the state financial policy would be one of deflation, with prices still climbing up markedly.

Referring to the state's financial policy towards small businesses, the deputy stated that it is advisable to maintain stability of the principles of this policy, while showing flexibility in taxing this economic sector.

The Democratic Party's [DP] Sejm Group comes out in favour of adopting the second variant of the plan to 1985, the deputy said. The DP group considers the principles underlying the draft budget law as suited to the situation of the country and will vote for the draft, as well as express its support for the sejm resolutions.

Evaluating the government assumptions of economic solutions for the next three years, Deputy Stanislaw Rostworowski (Christian Social Association, CHSS) said that they deserve a very high esteem. The [words indistinct] have been drawn correctly, in line with the social expectations.

However, the sphere of culture [words indistinct] means. The many year long under-estimation of the needs of the cultural sphere, said the deputy, has already produced too serious effects and is followed by dangerous repercussions of political nature.

The CHSS's Sejm Group will vote for the adoption of the government proposals, said the deputy.

Deputy Krystyna Marszalek Mlynczyk (Democratic Party) expressed her appreciation of the fact that despite the pressure of economic difficulties, the superiority of the social goals over the economic objectives -- the main principles of the socialist state -- has been maintained. Speaking about the balance of the passing year, Deputy Jozewlkula (United Peasants Party) said that the agitated political and social moods had cooled down markedly.

Because foreign "teachers and advisers" cannot come to terms with this fact in any way, a violent heightening and intensification of radio propaganda has taken place. But the effect of their activity has turned out quite the opposite. Sensible people have simply stopped listening to all that. I'm telling it, said the deputy, on the basis of authentic opinions of the broad rural community.

The observation of everyday life also arouses the suspicion that sheer mess or even irresponsibility and reluctance to make decisions probably often added to the [passage indistinct] of mechanisms to enliven the economy and increase its effectiveness.

In the duty's opinion draft solutions to those issues should be submitted by the government to the Sejm (parliament) at its special meeting which should be held already in the first quarter of 1983.

Dep. Zbigniew Zielinski (Polish Catholic Association Pax) (?said) that economic difficulties hurt not only economically weak states but also highly industrialized countries. [passage indistinct]

Economic Plan Commission Report

LD281750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1210 GMT 28 Dec 82

["Extensive excerpts" of report of the Sejm Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, presented by Sejm PZPR Deputy Janusz Kaminski to the Sejm on 28 December -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Marshal, may it please the house. In accordance with the procedure approved in the law on the socioeconomic plan, the planning commission of the Council of Ministers has elaborated variants of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 and preliminary assumptions for the years 1986-1990. The variants elaborated in August, following their approval by the Council of Ministers, were submitted for broad social consultation. Citizen deputies have received both the variants and the results of the consultation carried out in various social and professional milieus, which have been put together by the planning commission. These materials have been examined by various Sejm commissions and intercommission teams. They have also been assessed by the Sejm commission for socioeconomic affairs. The Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, together with the presidiums of Sejm commissions, has examined the assessments, comments and proposals. On this basis, a draft opinion has been prepared that we are presenting to the house today for approval.

Work on the national socioeconomic plan is being conducted in this manner for the first time. Thus, we do not have much experience and also the conditions in which the variants of the plan were elaborated were not conducive to a precise definition of the most rational solutions and means of implementing the principal aims of the plan. The state of flux of our economy, the regression that has been going on for many months, the changing external conditions in the form of economic sanctions, all this has been responsible for the fact that both last year and this year many problems had to be solved by means of emergency decisions as circumstances permitted.

A point of reference for all prognoses and planning work is the diagnosis of the current state of the economy. This diagnosis is generally known: lack of economic equilibrium, a disordered market, huge debts, a low level of industrial production, budget shortages and growing inflation, which has been exacerbated by the pressure exerted by some milieus for a growth in monetary income without a parallel growth in production, goods and services. The situation regarding treating the economy looks worse. There are many unknown quantities here that make it difficult to adopt properly justified premises for the preparation of developed and coordinated planning conceptions. Among numerous opinions and comments, there is dominant consensus on one issue, namely the selection of the second variant of the conception of the plan as the basis for further work. A similar position is presented in the opinion submitted to the house. This position has been dictated by caution and realities. It accords with the stand of the PZPR as expressed in the resolutions of the 10th [Central Committee] plenum and contained in the opinions of the ZSL Supreme Committee and of the SD Central Committee, as well as in the material prepared by scientific and technological milieus.

In the prepared opinion, the conviction was expressed that the main provision of the draft national socioeconomic plan until 1985 should be the overcoming of the economic crisis, the systematic restoration of domestic market equilibrium, the balancing of the state budget and the initiation of the process national economic development and reconstruction.

Appreciating the great significance of social consultation on such important issues, the Sejm Commission for Socioeconomic Affairs draws attention to the need to formulate objectives clearly and to identify the results it is intended to attain within a defined period. Among other things, this involves recognizing what, and to what degree, is responsible for influencing downward turns in production and in the gross national product; in other words, the link between imports and the gross national product. The council maintains that precise identification of the point of departure is essential for appropriate measures to be taken so that the Polish economy can be extricated from the current critical situation.

May it please the house, in recent months, there have been positive tendencies in material production, mainly in the extraction industry, since August, and also in the processing industry. The total sold production in socialized industry in November was 8 percent higher than the same month last year. The consequences of these production figures are not being satisfactorily felt because last year's production level was exceptionally low.

There has also been a positive and stabilizing process in social life. This has made it possible to define the most important socioeconomic objectives and to seek the right direction and emphases for our economic development within the system of variants.

All opinions concerning the conceptions of plan variants treat feeding the nation as the central economic and social problem of the country. The second major general problem is to satisfy housing needs. The third is to improve supplies of industrial goods for the population that are necessary for daily use. The fourth is to protect those population groups that are in the most difficult material conditions against effects of the crisis. Coming back to the food issue: Both the Commission for Socioeconomic Affairs and the intercommission team for food affairs believe that agriculture and the food economy are capable of functioning effectively only when they have adequate supplies of the means of production. According to the team and to experts, it is necessary to allocate 30 percent of the total investment outlay to the food complex. The team shares the view of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers that this ratio should be attained in 1985, or, providing conditions are favorable, as early as 1984.

Timely investments in three branches of the economy will be of particular importance for the development of agricultural production and of the food industry. The branches in question are the chemical and light industry, metallurgy and the machine engineering industry and agriculture and the food economy.

The punctual realisation of investments in these branches will determine the level of supplies of artificial fertilizers, plant protection agents, tractors, agricultural machines and spare parts to agricultural producers and this will also determine the extent of the land improvement work, water supplies for the countryside and the scale of storing and processing of agricultural products. As the economic situation of the country improves, the layouts for the development of the chemical industry should be appropriate for the provisions of the third variant. The chemical industry determines the activity of the majority of the processing industries, and of agricultural production in particular.

Much attention during the deputies' debate on the variant of the plan was devoted to investment and construction issues, and to housing construction in particular. Giving priority to the housing construction branch has emerged in an unambiguous manner from opinions expressed during social consultations on the provisions of the plan.

It has been assessed that organizational and material difficulties are still occurring in this branch, that there should be a major change in the system of designing and in the way in which investments are carried out, and that the coordinating role of the Ministry of Construction in this sphere should be strengthened. Views on the technology of housing construction should be sorted out. The way in which private housing construction is carried out is an open issue. One assumes that construction of this sort will have a greater part in increasing the housing potential. According to experts not enough attention has been devoted to these issues in the provisions of the plan. They should be perfected in the plan.

While discussing investment problems there was an acute dilemma concerning proportions in the distribution of the gross national product for consumption and development objectives, including investments. The view prevailed that, taking into account the current state of our economy and a considerable drop in the standard of living of the population during the past 2 years, it will be necessary next year to restrict the level of investment expenditure to an amount similar to that of 1982. The cut in investments should not extend beyond 1985 because of the progressive decapitalization of the property of many industrial enterprises. During the next 2 years investment funds ought to be directed for the reconstruction and modernization of those industrial projects that can give production results in a relatively short period of time.

May it please the house, the third problem that is discussed by many people is to improve supplies of industrial goods in everyday use and subsequently to strive to attain a market balance. The unbalanced market is particularly hard for the public; it is the reason for many social tensions; it is conducive to profiteering, causes a great waste of citizens' time and also often waste of food, which is purchased in over-large quantities because there is no continuity in supplies. A poor economic and market balance creates serious difficulties as regards the attainment of the full results expected as a result of the implementation of the economic reform. In the striving to attain the market balance the current system of earnings has to be corrected as it does not link earnings to a satisfactory degree with an increase in productivity and effective management. It is one of the problems that requires urgent handling in the concept of the plan up to 1985. The current state of affairs indicates that there has been a dynamic increase in the population's incomes. This is especially true as far as certain professional groups are concerned, which bears no relation to the means of production and thus increases growing inflation.

In this context, one should share the opinion expressed during the consultations on giving priority to individual consumption as opposed to collective consumption, under the condition that the increase in individual consumption is connected with the increase in the incentive function of wages. Also, various initiatives to increase outlays for social purposes should be considered in close relation with the growth of national income and should take into account the financial possibilities of the state because the present level of outlays for social purposes exceeds the possibilities of the national economy and imprecise distribution of these outlays means that they are sometimes allocated to those who should not be their recipients as well. I would like to quote here an excerpt from an opinion expressed by the socioeconomic council on this subject. I am quoting: The council considers that help should continue to be given to elderly people, the disabled, invalids, children and similar people. As for healthy people, conditions should be created to enable them to make up for the drop of living standards during the crisis with additional work.

Citizen deputies, the Polish economy is heavily dependent on cooperation with other countries. This results mainly from the international division of labor, trade exchanges that serve a better satisfying of the needs of population. In addition, in the 70's the production potential of many branches of industry was developed, including the import of complete industrial plants as well as modern production lines. Many new technologies were introduced that often need raw materials not produced at home. We have established deep cooperation links with Western partners notwithstanding the fact that this creates a strong dependence of our country on the supply of raw materials and other cooperation elements.

The economic sanctions against our state, imposed by the U.S. Administration and some other countries, brought out in full relief the consequences of this economic dependence. This is not only a question of credits, which is the element limiting our production or development possibilities. At many enterprises, the sometimes short supply of inexpensive complementary elements or just one raw material component, and the shortage of foreign currency for cash purchases results in limiting or simply precluding further production, thus causing stoppages, nonutilization of investment and a drop in productivity -- in a word, serious loss.

This painful experience should give an incentive to devise a program of deep reconstruction of the structures of material production and foreign trade. These changes should be aimed at a closer linking of technologies and techniques applied in Poland with technologies and techniques used in other socialist countries with which we are bonded by friendship ties and economic and defense agreements.

Through this reorientation of foreign trade, we will shape a more stable, lasting system of coproduction links and trade. This reorientation should create conditions to increase output and national revenue.

At the same time, it is imperative for many production enterprises to move into production for export in order to acquire hard currency, which is indispensable for the purchase of raw materials and products that are in short supply in our country and that we cannot buy from the CEMA countries. This should apply mainly to the so-called [word indistinct] goods.

This direction of transformations in the structure and range of foreign trade is not and will not be easy. However, this is the road leading to independence from the brutal political pressure exercised through economic sanctions. The SEJM Commission for Foreign Trade stresses that the achievement of the envisaged objectives makes it incumbent on all enterprises to speed up the process of changing the structure of export production, to constantly improve the quality of goods offered for export, to ensure punctual deliveries, to increase the aggressive nature of promotion campaigns, and to further streamline the system of solutions introduced in foreign trade in 1982.

Irrespective of the necessary modification of the second variant, the need for strong emphasis on the role of science and technology in applying up-to-date technologies and production processes is most apparent later in the plan.

The heavy industry, engineering industry and metallurgy commission draws attention to these problems, stressing the urgent need for the mastering by metallurgy of the production of steel and metallurgical products, until now imported from the second-payments area.

This also applies to the engineering industry, regarding spare parts and assemblies for imported plants and machines. In the work on the plan through 1985 and beyond, solutions should be found that are designed to streamline the functioning of transportation and communications. In particular, it is essential to make a decision that would prevent the transport difficulties from becoming a factor that hampers the country's escape from the crisis.

The deputies' debate on variants of the plan has agreed to ask the government to work out a program of anti-inflation activities. The implementation of such a program should be subjected to the rigors of severe, periodic control. Given a parallel increase of output and improvement of the efficiency of management, the result of the battle against inflation should be won by us in the course of the next 3 years.

May it please the house, the 1983 central annual plan adopted by the Council of Ministers provides for the striving for a gradual restoration of the country's economic equilibrium. This is one of the essential factors for escaping from the current crisis. The resolution of the economic problems in 1983 is primarily orientated on the objectives of the socioeconomic policy and the directions for their implementation adopted in the draft plan until the year 1985.

A good example of these strivings is the 2 and 1/2-percent increase of national revenue and nearly 4-percent growth of industrial output envisaged by the plan for the year 1983. It is to be achieved as a result of improving the efficiency of management because the possible amount of the increase in raw and other materials indispensable for the attainment of planned production is estimated at about 1.8 percent. This is a step toward the extraction from the current serious ailments of our economy.

The structure of industrial production will continue to rest on the increase of raw materials that constitute the source of energy.

An increase in the processing of oil and the production of rolled goods, copper, cement, sawn timber and paper is also planned. In the machine-engineering industry, the rate of growth of production of farming machines is envisaged at much more than the average index of growth of this branch of industry as a whole. Similarly, the program for production in light industry is differentiated while the footwear industry stands out for greater production growth. It is assumed in the plan that the chemical industry will attain the highest rate of growth in the production of car, truck, and tractor tires. The scale of growth is estimated at 40-48 percent.

Operational programs and government orders, which will be fewer than this year, but which will ensure real priority in material supplies, will serve the orientation of production toward the most pressing needs. They are to bring improvement in the most sensitive areas such as transport, supplies of production resources for agriculture, supplies of equipment and medicines for the health service, supplies of clothing and footwear for young people, and an improvement in supplies of protective clothing and footwear for adults. In agriculture and the food economy, a moderate increase in production amounting to about 1.5 - 2.4 percent has been assumed. This increase will be attained mainly in vegetable production, assuming of course, that there will be average weather conditions, a small increase in fertilization, and a further improvement in the supplies of equipment and pesticides for agriculture. On the other hand, in animal production, as a result of lower fodder vegetable crops this year, especially potatoes, one has to reckon with a drop of several percent in production and procurement, particularly of pigs. This drop should not bring about, however, limited supplies of meat earmarked for the population within the system of rationing. Agricultural production requires a careful assessment of the expected results. It is necessary, at the same time, to safeguard it through improved supplies of means of production, better use of arable land and the existing material infrastructure of agriculture and farming and food industry. The plan envisages an outlay for investment projects at a somewhat higher level than in 1982; it will amount to 2960 billion. The outlay is intended mainly for the food sector, housing construction, and power industry. According to the current assessment, supplies of goods for the market in 1983 will increase in present prices by about 8.3 percent. The income of the population will grow faster. The comment thus arises that it is necessary to restrict the rate of growth of the population income by means of a stricter payment discipline and linking wage increases to production increases. This is dictated by the concern that the essential corrections of prices of goods and services, in striving for the restoration of market equilibrium, be applied with moderation.

It is assumed that in 1983 there will be an increase of approximately 15 percent in prices of goods and services in comparison with the prices up to 1982. Nine percent of this will be the effects of rises already made in 1982.

Together with the assumptions of the 1983 central annual plan, a set of economic means has been devised. The effect they will have should support the achievement of the aims defined in the plan. Such economic means include, for instance, more flexible principles for collecting income tax or changes in the system of contributions for the professional incentives fund.

May it please the house, the 1983 draft budget bill submitted to the esteemed house on 3 December is based on the assumptions of the central annual plan and reflects the country's economic situation.

This budget has been examined by individual Sejm commissions. The views of the Socio-economic Council affiliated with the Sejm and of the team of Sejm advisers have also been sought. It also took into consideration the current evaluation of the implementation of the state budget for the end of 1982. For familiar reasons, we have passed the budget bill for the current year later than usual. Despite this, its implementation will depart from the assumptions about the essential items.

The plan for the expenditure in the state budget will not be carried out; to an even higher degree, the revenue plan will not be implemented. Therefore, the budget deficit will be higher than expected. Aware of the negative consequences that the lack of a balanced budget causes within the entire economy, when examining the 1983 budget, the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance Commission was seeking possibilities for a reduction of the envisaged deficit -- just as it did when concerned with this year's draft budget. We have been supported on this issue by members of the Socioeconomic Council and by Sejm advisers. Approving this trend of action, the government representatives cooperated with us and gave us assistance. As a result, the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance Commission and the Legislative Work Commission suggest the passing of the budget bill, in which expenditures exceeds the revenues by 2151 billion.

Should this assumption materialize, the budget deficit next year will be smaller than this year and smaller than envisaged for this year by the plan. However, this is not going to be easy, since the expenditure in the state budget is to a great extent a foregone conclusion and inflexible. On the other hand, an increase in revenue depends to the greatest extent on stepping up production and the management effectiveness. In turn, this depends on the effectiveness of the new economic and financial instruments and improvement in the supplies of raw and other materials. As I have already mentioned, the state budget is simply a reflection of the state of the economy, of its effectiveness.

Should we look at the draft budget for next year in this way, it emerges that some economic relations that are important for state finances will deteriorate. Contributions from enterprises to the budget, calculated in comparable conditions, will increase somewhat more slowly than will subsidies for them. Though this results to a certain extent from the wide system of tax exemptions designed to stimulate increases in production of articles in greatest demand and enterprises' efficiency, it is assumed that a smaller part of financial accumulation will remain in the enterprises than in 1982.

The increase in wages in the year 1983, even without additional rises and only due to their rise in the second half of this year, will be greater than increases in the production and supply of goods and services. This results in both a restriction of the possibilities for reduction of production costs, the increase of which forms the basic reason for inflation, and higher inflation.

The commissions propose the acceptance of these measures, even though some of them, for instance those making the principles of fixing turnover tax for 1983 flexible and those transferring important powers in the sphere of fixing the amount of payments to the state fund for professional activation to the Council of Ministers, have given rise to feelings among deputies and the Socioeconomic Council that they signify an increase in the uncertainty of the conditions in which enterprises will operate, even after the modification of the solutions proposed by the government.

Two premises are in favour of this. First, the state budget, which has been in deficit for several years, implemented in conditions of great uncertainty, is not capable of offsetting all these uncertainties in relation to enterprises. Second, the previously-mentioned solutions, which change the principles in force somewhat, are to curb inflation and restore goods and money equilibrium, since dealing with these two phenomena is a fundamental condition for economic reform.

For these reasons the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances proposes not to take into account the suggestions that have been put forward by some Sejm commissions and causing an increase in expenditure or decrease in budget revenues. The commission only proposes to increase expenditures on social insurance by Z5.1 billion in order to finance the changes that the Sejm introduced into the government drafts in the package of social acts passed at the previous session.

The proposals contained in the commission report to increase budget revenues by Z13 billion and decrease expenditures by Z12 billion permit a decrease in the envisaged deficit by about Z25 billion. Because the decrease in expenditures is composed of a decrease of Z10 billion in objective subsidies for enterprises, it is proposed that the finance minister be authorized to take the effects of these changes in individual budget sections into account.

The commissions proposed that Article 23 of the draft budget law be extended, augmented it with (?some) decisions contained in the draft decree of the Council of Ministers on the state fund for professional activation. The act would define subjects burdened with payments to the professional activation fund and the scale of these encumbrances and the Council of Ministers would define the bases for encumbrance and reductions in payments.

Therefore, the commissions do not propose that a production standard, with which payments would be linked, be written into the act because it is possible that it will be useful to apply, for example, (?one) standard for the producers of goods and another for plants rendering services.

May it please the house, in realistically assessing the possibilities of the national economy that are known today, it has to be said that there are no reserves in the state budget for 1983. On the contrary, it is very stretched. We all know, however, that reserves of efficiency in our economy exist. I see a chance of mobilizing them next year in the earliest possible undertaking of the measures of which I spoke, (?which) should be mobilized within the framework of the implementation of the plan up to 1985 and (?in) the activities of workers self-managements.

These self-managements, who are joining the struggle to lower the costs of production are directly and indirectly serving the interest of the work forces as this increases the funds of the enterprises in question and halts inflationary trends -- inflation always hurting those groups that are economically weakest. The lowering of production costs would also be conducive to improving economic equilibrium on a national scale and regardless of the material benefits arising from this the issue should be treated as a civic duty.

Citizen deputies, the bill on the balance of payments for 1983, it is suggested, should be passed without any amendments by the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances. This bill assumes that imports from the first payment zone will grow faster than exports to this zone and the difference is expected to exceed 280 billion. This reflects the intention to broaden cooperation with the CEMA countries, but also anticipates an increase in our debts to those countries, the USSR in particular, to the tune of 2320 billion. In the turnover with the second payment zone, it is planned that exports will exceed imports by \$700 million. Together with the envisaged credits and a positive balance of services it will become possible to pay off some of the credits and the interest on them. However, despite this, the debts of our country to that zone will increase by about \$3 billion. This is a result of the capital repayments and interests not having been paid off, especially guaranteed credits. There is, therefore, no alternative but to increase exports. A systematic and fast increase of exports is a prerequisite for emerging from the crisis and regaining lost positions on the world economic map. The proposal included in the draft central annual plan to support the most effective exports by providing producers of the good in question with relatively larger hard currency allocations deserves support. This instrument has worked in its first year of functioning and its range should be broadened.

The credit plan for next year, as with the budget, reflects the economic problems which we are experiencing. This is manifested in the financing of the state budget deficit by a bank credit that will cause budgetary bank debts to reach almost 2400 billion without the means to cover the credit. [sentence as heard] Some of the deficits and liabilities are financed by the bank through the issue of currency which will increase next year by about 2110 billion.

If the assumptions of the plan in the sphere of wage increases are implemented, the population's income next year will be greater by 2432 billion than in 1982. Income from welfare benefits will increase by 2113 billion, that is by 17.8 percent. The economy will be unable to ensure a sufficient growth in supplies and services to balance out the increase in the purchase funds of the population. Even after taking into account the consequence of the planned price rises and increased savings, the gap in the balance of the population's income and outgoings will amount to 274 billion. This even relatively inconsiderable sum, together with the low level of trade goods reserves, may have a negative effect on the market situation which this year, especially in the area of foodstuffs, has clearly improved.

In connection with the situation which has been discussed, the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances proposes to reduce by 25 billion the increase in credits for the population envisaged under the credit plan. It will amount to 229 billion. In spite of this, the market situation and the state of bank finances indicate a need to reduce these credits.

The above change has rather a symbolic significance and is an expression of deputies concern over the consolidation of the first signs of market equilibrium.

Moreover, the commission proposes by resolution to make it incumbent on the chairman of the Polish National Bank to observe the principle of granting credits only to enterprises that possess creditworthiness and achieve real production and economic results. This resolution, according to the proposal, contains regulations making it incumbent on the Council of Ministers to take action to eliminate the deficit in the balance of monetary income and outgoings of the population, and incumbent on the chairman of the Polish National Bank to inform the Sejm of significant threats to the implementation of the credit plan.

The commission proposes the adoption of a resolution on the cultural plan for the culture development fund, in accordance with the view of Commission for Culture and Art, and as submitted in the government draft.

The Commission for Economic plan, budget, and finances, examined the draft resolution on the list of goods and services for which official prices are fixed, and analyzed it from the viewpoint of the effects which the broadening or narrowing of the above list might have. Coming to the conclusion that conditions do not exist for a radical reduction in the number of products for which official prices are set, since this would probably cause a rise in their prices and fuel inflation, the commission did see the possibility, however, of crossing three items off this list. The commission proposes to adopt certain more precise definitions of and supplements to the list as compared with the list in force this year, in accordance with government suggestions.

In view of the fact, however, that the fixing of official prices for a given product is, on the whole connected with the need for extra state subsidies, we do not see the possibility of expanding the list of these products and services.

Citizen Marshal, may it please the house, following a thorough analysis of the documents submitted to the house for approval, the Sejm commissions maintain that although the economic situation in our country in 1983 will still be difficult, the adopted directions of the government's activity give grounds for hope that the positive tendencies which have already emerged this year will gain strength. The general aims and means contained in the conception of the plan up to 1985 have in the course of the consultation won the community's approval. The future pace and scope of favorable socioeconomic processes will depend to a decisive extent on the active cooperation of the community in the implementation of the intentions which have been mapped out, and on actual work that increases production and the national income. These are the foundations for progress in normalizing and improving the standard of living of the population.

I request that the law and resolutions, together with the amendments, be passed. Thank you for your attention.

Session Resumes 29 December

LD291020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Shortly after 0900 the Sejm resumed its deliberations. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are present in the hall. The debate on yesterday's speech by the general rapporteur on selecting the variant of the conception of the 3-year plan and draft state budget is continuing.

Socioeconomic Plan, Budget Approved

LD291040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] A dozen or so minutes ago the house unanimously approved the resolution on the selection of the second variant of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985. The Sejm also passed the law on the state budget for next year. The house also unanimously approved the following resolutions: on the balance of payments for next year, the credit plan, the balance of monetary income and expenditure of the population, the assumptions of the fiscal and credit policy for next year, the plan for the central culture development fund for next year, and the definition of the list of goods and services for which official prices are set.

I shall come back now for a moment to the discussion that went on before the vote in the Sejm. After the deputies' debate concluded, Deputy Premier Janusz Oboedowski, chairman of the Planning Commission, took the floor. At the end of his statement he said the government welcomes with pleasure the Sejm's selection of the second variant of the 3-year plan.

Drawing conclusions from the deputies' debate the government will present -- parallel to the draft plan -- a plan of action in case of less favorable conditions for its implementation. The government also intends to implement more effectively the program of the struggle against the crisis and to consolidate the principles of socialist social justice.

The end of the current year, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski continued, brought about positive trends in the economy. Industrial production is growing. Cooperation links and the market situation are improving. As far as the market is concerned, the needs of the rationing system are fully met. We are thus overcoming the crisis more effectively. The government counts on active public support in this process.

In the second point of the agenda Deputy Jozef Kijowski presented reports of Sejm commissions on the bill regarding the office of the minister of finance as well as treasury offices and branches.

Session Concludes

LD291238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Shortly after 1200 the 2-day session of the Sejm ended. It was the fourth session in December and the 14th this year.

At the end of the final Sejm session this year, Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa took the floor. Recalling the achievements of this year's work of the parliament, including the passage of 57 laws, he said that the Sejm calmly and peacefully continued activities aimed at the creation of necessary legal conditions for the great work of renewal of our socialist state and our socialist social relations. We have tried, said Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, always to balance the rights of citizens and those of the state so that our homeland would not become the scene of anarchy or autocratic government. All our activities were guided by the ideal of searching for an appropriate formula of national accord. The ideal of such an accord is to achieve civil right and the most urgent right of our state.

Stanislaw Gucwa emphasized that only committed work will allow us to extricate our country from the economic crisis.

REPORTAGE ON WALESA'S ALLEGED GERMAN INTERVIEW

PAP: Interview 'Highly Irresponsible'

LD281948 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 27 Dec -- "We highly value the Germans, especially because they help us particularly much. They extend to us the largest assistance. Tell your fellow countrymen that we, the Poles, will not forget it. The Poles and the Germans know what suffering means. We, the Poles, constitute one nation at least in our suffering. On the other hand, you, the Germans are divided and this is terrible."

The above verbatim translation from German of the statement which the West German DIE BUNTE weekly has said was made for it by Lech Walesa as he was interviewed in his Gdansk apartment.

PAP's Eugeniusz Guz today made the following comment:

It is not enough to receive (foreign goods) parcels to come to the conclusion that one has something sensible to say on German issues. Anything except this subject is good ground for a confession of love.

If, however, one wants or must do this, let it be in one's own name, and not in the name of all the Poles. Walesa most apparently is not aware that he hits out at the memory of millions of victims of Nazi bestiality by putting the "sufferings on the Poles and the Germans" on a par.

What is equally amazing is that he is so much worried by the existence of two German states. Some time ago Walesa's words that Poland could become another Japan sounded funny. His statement for DIE BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE, unfortunately, is not funny at all. It is simply highly irresponsible.

Walesa Denial Reportage

LD281754 Hamburg DPA in German 1616 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Dec (DPA) -- Polish labor leader Lech Walesa and his spiritual adviser Father Henryk Jankowski, strongly denied today every having given an interview to the German magazine DIE BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE. Walesa has been sharply attacked in the Polish press for a "BUNTE-Talk" published by the magazine under the headline 'Interview.'

Jankowski, who was also quoted in the DIE BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE report, described the action by the author in a telephone conversation with DPA as "dishonest" and an "abuse of hospitality." He said that a lone photographer had been in Gdansk and wanted to take some pictures of Walesa with his family for the magazine's Christmas edition. There had been no talk of an interview.

Jankowski also expressed regret on Walesa's behalf at the magazine's action. He and Walesa had only just now learned of the content of the alleged interview.

In a telephone call, Lech Walesa also denied ever having given an interview or having made any political statements to the magazine.

'Friendly Talk, No Interview'

LD282336 Hamburg DPA in German 2222 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Dec (DPA) -- Polish labor leader Lech Walesa this evening once again denied having given an interview to the German magazine DIE BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE. He was strongly criticized in several Polish newspapers today for a talk published with various quotations in the magazine's interview column.

In a second telephone conversation with DPA, Walesa said that three representatives of the magazine came to him as friends, with his spiritual adviser Father Henryk Jankowski, with a Christmas tree, and presents. But at the beginning he had stated, "There will be no interview and no pictures." Later he allowed himself to be persuaded to have pictures taken, "but there was no interview at all."

A "normal friendly talk" then ensued, "but no interview." Only photos had been agreed on. In the conversation, he expressed the opinion that a man of the 20th and 21st century should not have to think about borders. The visitors had applied this to the FRG-GDR border, because they had selected "what is convenient for them." In exploiting the "private conversation among friends" the visitors had done him a "disservice."

Father Jankowski also stuck to his denial that either Walesa or himself had given an "interview" to DIE BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE. He said that the visitors only wanted to take pictures of Walesa with his family. In the relaxed, normal, private conversation they had also joked.

Jankowski described the behavior of the visitors, who had been recommended to him by a friend, as "dishonest" and an "abuse of hospitality."

Response to Walesa's Denial

LD281950 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw/Hamburg, 28 Dec (DPA) -- A controversy has arisen between Polish labor leader Lech Walesa and Poland's leaders with regard to an alleged interview in the German magazine DIE BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE. The official news agency PAP today criticized Walesa very strongly on account of the text, which the magazine published in its issue No 52 under the headline "Interview," although in the contents list it was only described as "BUNTE-Talk."

According to the magazine, Walesa said: "We think particularly highly of the Germans for helping us so much. They are doing the most for us. Tell your fellow-countrymen that we Poles will not forget it. The Poles and the Germans know what suffering is. In our suffering we Poles are at least one people, whereas you Germans are divided; that is terrible. All of us must fight for freedom."

It is against this passage in particular that the strong PAP criticism is directed. The PAP article was published today by several Polish newspapers. It says that Walesa has insulted the memory of "millions of victims of Hitler's bestial acts." It also says that it was "irresponsible" of him to regret Germany's division in the same interview.

The deputy chief editor of DIE BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE, Norbert Sakowski, said with regard to Walesa's denial in response to a DPA inquiry: "Three witnesses guarantee that this talk took place in the manner described and with the published statements: 1. Reporter Uwe Knoll; 2. Photographer Ulrich Marx, and 3. A German haulage contractor who had brought aid consignments to Poland.... The talk published in DIE BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE took place on 5 December and lasted for almost an hour..."

AUTHORITIES TO PARDON 700 31 DECEMBER

NC281538 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 28 (AFP) -- Polish authorities will pardon some 700 of the 3,500 people convicted under martial law legislation when the state of siege is suspended next Friday, the government daily newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA reported today.

The paper said those freed would be let out on parole or have their sentences suspended but the measure would not apply to the gravest offenders.

Last December 13 President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski said detainees could themselves ask for pardon if willing to repent but the pardon was in no way an amnesty.

DATA CITED ON TV REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS

LD281450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] It transpires from data released by the Ministry of Justice that up to 24 December, nearly 4,000 applications for registration of new trade union organizations had been submitted to voivodship courts. More than 2,000 unions have been legalized by the courts. Eleven applications were rejected.

This, in the greater part of cases, was due to lack of sufficient documentation or to discrepancies regarding stipulations of the law on trade unions and the submitted documents and statutes.

The greatest number of new unions being organized are in Katowice Voivodship enterprises, where more than 450 applications have been submitted. There are also regions in which interest in the trade union movement is minimal. For instance, only 14 applications were submitted in the Tarnow Voivodship and only five unions have been registered.

VARIOUS OFFICIALS COMMENT ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

Deputy Premier Rakowski

AU230820 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Dec 82 p 6

[First article in series "Discussions in Poland (1.)" by Istvan Foldes, entitled "A Year After," including an interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski in Poland "at the beginning of December, before the announcement of the termination of the state of emergency"]

[Excerpt] Taking up the issue of the suspension of the state of emergency was made possible by the series of events that began with the August strike appeal by the illegal Solidarity leadership and its considerably weaker than expected impact and ended with the complete failure of its second strike appeal of 10 November. However, let me call upon Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski to speak about this.

"We rightly regard the successful halting, an unaided halting at that, of the process of disintegration of the Polish state and its political and economic structure as a historical achievement of the socialist state. The infliction of lasting wounds on the nation by the events has been prevented. There has been an insignificant number of casualties despite the fact that -- although each human life is precious -- it was conceivable that restoring order would involve many more casualties. There were people who thought that not a strong military hand, but a crushing fist, was needed. We did not choose that path and thus have not inflicted deep wounds on the nation's awareness. By demonstrating our strength and shrewd tactics, we have succeeded in smashing -- if not annihilating -- the counterrevolutionary forces and isolating their illegal centers.

"The offensive activity of the party and the government unfolded and the initiative unequivocally came under our control, particularly during the last months. Let me recall a few major events: We have passed a law on the trade unions and, on this basis, dissolved the former trade unions, including Solidarity, and, at a Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting, agreement was reached on a visit by the pope next year. We have released Walesa and, since then, also many other internees. (I would note in this connection that a letter by 'Corporal Walesa' -- that was how he signed it -- was received before the announced strike, but we made it public only afterward to prevent the failure of the strike from even looking like a consequence of the letter. Jaruzelski's visit to the family of the young miner who lost his life during the demonstrations and the extensive debates we conducted publicly as much as possible on the radio and television and at workers' meetings have had a great impact on the population. As a result of all that, society is beginning to reassess its views and its attitude is changing. For a long time we felt that we were operating in a vacuum. By now, we have our contact with the masses.

"Of course, the present relative calm is due to many factors, not only the sobering up of the masses, but also their weariness plays a role in it. In this sense, weariness is a political category, it stems from a correct appraisal of the realities.

"People say: 'All right, we stage another strike or demonstration, but what happens then? The authorities do not yield anyway; therefore, they are senseless.' Of course, this fairly general acquiescence signifies political passiveness, an abandonment of any active political deed, and therefore, we can only temporarily regard it as positive."

This appraisal of the situation is confirmed by the results of a public opinion poll heard from several sources, according to which approximately one-fifth of the adult population still has faith in Solidarity, another fifth supports the government and three-fifths of it struggles on, does not support either one or the other, but only wants tranquillity. Of course, as with any other public opinion poll, one could question the ratios. The situation may be depicted as somewhat better or worse by them, but as far as we have been able to ascertain, they are by and large true.

"Thus, the process of regaining the trust of society has begun," continues M.F. Rakowski. "However, this is all the more difficult because, regarding many questions, society is rightly harboring resentment against us. For a long time we were conceited, there were frequent cases of contempt for people and arrogance toward them, we abused their confidence. History has brought to pass that a Solidarity dominated by antisocialist forces presented the bill. History will not judge us from the viewpoint of the extent to which we have been revolutionaries, but by what we have done in the interests of the nation."

We asked him about his own work, working ability and very changeable popularity. This is what he replied:

"I feel that the new very responsible work gave me strength, that it has 'energized' me. I work 17-18 hours daily, write all my own speeches and talk with many people. I expect that with such a working pace, one breaks down after a while. If I can reproach myself for something, it is the fact that I noticed the essence of Solidarity too late. However, once I realized it, I did not worry about popularity. (That is, in any case, a fickle, not at all benevolent wench.) I have resolutely turned against Solidarity, since the organization increasingly served counterrevolutionary objectives. Many people are now of the opinion that I have strangled Solidarity, although it has put the noose around its own neck."

Deputy Premier Madej

LD232054 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Madej, Polish deputy premier, has said that at the cost of great endeavours it has been possible to stabilize the sociopolitical situation this year. It also became possible to suspend the state of emergency; this means that almost without exception the measures restricting civil rights and community life will be eliminated. The Polish politician made a statement to MTI.

Madej said that Poland's leadership decided on the realization of a program consisting of three stages. The priority task for the current year is to halt economic decline and to establish political and social stability. This has been realized. In the second stage, up to 1985, Poland's goal is to overcome the crisis. This means the attainment of the level of industrial production reached in 1979-1980 and the full introduction of economic reform. In the third stage, from 1986-90, the task will be to ensure the steady development of the economy.

Deputy Premier Madej pointed out that the Polish economy is still in a difficult position; however, the first signs of improvement are already becoming evident. External economic relations are characterised by openness. Poland has no intention of basing itself on economic autarchy; however, speaking of the Western economic sanctions, the Polish politician pointed out that his country is not willing to trade on the basis of economic diktat.

Mutually-advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries is regarded as important in the joint completion of unfinished Polish investment projects. The Poles see particularly good opportunities for cooperation with Hungary in the areas of vehicle manufacturing and the manufacture of color television sets, said Deputy Premier Madej.

Government Spokesman Urban

LD221926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] In Warsaw today, Jerzy Urban, minister and government spokesman, gave a statement to Szabolcs Szilagyi, our correspondent. Later we shall present the interview in its entirety in our program entitled "A Year on Five Continents." Now listen to a short portion of the interview with the government spokesman.

[Begin recording] [Question] How do you judge the conditions surrounding Polish consolidation at the end of the year?

[Answer, in Polish fading to voice of Szilagyi in Hungarian] The conditions surrounding Poland are of two types, good and bad, the minister of information answered. The socialist world and in the first place, the Soviet Union, offers favorable conditions since it is helping. He pointed out that the understandable distrust which came about as a result of what was taking place in Poland, distrust owing to the lack of restraint of the Poles, is slowly passing. No longer is this country a sick sibling of the socialist community. This is not a peculiar and strange country, Jerzy Urban said. Then he continued: On the other side, the bad relationship, primarily with the United States and to a large extent with the associate states massed in NATO, is unfortunately beginning to gain permanence. These latter countries are simply yielding to American pressure in this sphere.

[Question] In what way does this attitude hamper a solution?

[Answer, in Polish fading to voice of Szilagyi in Hungarian] Poland is hit by economic sanctions, Jerzy Urban said. He said that the policy of the U.S. Administration toward Poland is extremely aggressive. There is scarcely a day when leading American politicians do not attack this country, commenting on even the smallest events. This policy of the United States has caused serious damage to the Polish people's economy, and as the spokesman of the Polish Government said, it is not believed that the two countries' relationship will become warmer in the near future. However, Poland is not some kind of island; therefore, these phenomena fit into the entirety of East-West relations. Jerzy Urban then stated that the political directions of the foreign economy are being thoroughly rephased. The interest, political interest as well, in the Third World is being revived. We are turning toward countries which show understanding toward Poland, he said, and which want to fill the void that has arisen in the relations between Poland and the Western economy. [end recording]

Government Spokesman Gornicki

PM231221 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Polish Government spokesman Wieslaw Gornicki interviewed by Jose Comas in Warsaw: date not specified]

[Text] Question: Martial law has been suspended, but not abolished. If laws are to be passed granting the government extensive powers of intervention, why was martial law not abolished once and for all?

Answer: There were four reasons:

1 -- The economy is about to recover and needs special help. Under such conditions, we cannot restore [as published] the social gains that have been granted, such as the 5-day work week.

2 -- I do not believe that Reagan has altered his stance toward Poland, which he believes could mean the end of communism. In Washington, things are moving slowly as regards Poland.

3 -- Our government's philosophy is not to clearly distinguish between black and white. In Poland, things are not totally clear. This is why internees have been gradually released and martial law restrictions gradually withdrawn.

4 -- Postwar Polish legislation proceeded from a very arrogant viewpoint. For instance, in 1962 a law on public meetings was passed that worked without any problems for pilgrimages or weddings, but article one stated that it was not applicable to trade union or party meetings. This was due to the authorities' excessive self-confidence. The possibility of disorders arising was not taken into account.

For these four reasons it has been impossible to eliminate the spectacular aspects of martial law to return to boring, everyday measures.

Question: General Jaruzelski is to visit Moscow. What expectations surround this visit?

Answer: It will be on the occasion of the Soviet Union's anniversary and there will not be many opportunities for conversations, but it will be the first meeting with Andropov. The Polish delegation hopes that good relations will continue.

Question: Since the declaration of martial law, General Jaruzelski has visited all the allied countries, but none of these visits has been returned as yet. What does this mean?

Answer: I leave it up to you to draw conclusions on this. I can add that we have much to do and little time for celebrations.

Question: Could a kind of Watergate occur in Poland in the near future?

Answer: This comparison is inappropriate. Watergate was an affair within the context of government. All I know is what U.S. television says, and I cannot spend all day denying what is published in the U.S. press.

Question: Can you deny that recordings were made of Walesa's conversations during his internment and that these tapes were handed to Primate Glemp?

Answer: As a government aide, I do not speak as Kowalski (John Doe -- EL PAIS editor's note). Why should I have to concern myself with Walesa? I believe that all these exaggerations harm Walesa and his affairs, and also the government. I do not wish to make any comment on this matter.

Question: Is the Polish Government trying to isolate and even incriminate Walesa, as has been seen in the past few days with the charge of tax irregularities levelled against Solidarity?

Answer: Walesa again. Are there no more interesting things in Poland? Walesa was summoned by the Finance Ministry delegation, as I was.

It would not occur to me not to answer such a summons. If even a minister has to attend, why not Walesa? Nobody is accusing him of stealing; he was only asked for some explanations. You will ask: Why that particular day? It is clear. Is it so serious that he was taken for a car ride and that greater harm was thus avoided? Did the government therefore do wrong perhaps?

Question: What is happening to the internees released and sent to join the army's punishment battalion?

Answer: This is something that originated in the LOS ANGELES TIMES and has been officially denied. In Poland there is only one punishment battalion, for misdemeanours committed during military service. I have to attend maneuvers once a year. From time to time, reserves are summoned to take part in maneuvers. I cannot give any figures because they are secret, but there are several thousand twice a year. Some Solidarity activists will also have been called up just like everyone else. This is what happens. Nobody says anything if members of the sectorial trade unions (the old official trade unions) are called up, but if Solidarity members have to go, a hullaballo is created. I can assure you that there are no punishment battalions for Solidarity, and there will be none. If members of the Solidarity trade union commit misdemeanours during their military service, they will be punished. But they will not, because they are sufficiently intelligent.

Question: Independent trade unions do not exist. Are the Gdansk agreements a worthless piece of paper or a historical relic?

Answer: The new law permits independent and self-managed trade unions. The right to strike and to pluralism are temporarily suspended for 3 years. This is due to economic considerations. We cannot permit ourselves a strike now, albeit a just one. The new law permits strikes for the first time in a socialist country. It is something very complex, if you bear in mind the different system of ownership.

Question: What is the present strength of the clandestine movement?

Answer: This was seen clearly on 10 November (the date of the failed general strike called by clandestine Solidarity).

Question: Major, I do not restrict my movements solely to the press center and hotels. I like to go to the factory gates, to Ursus and FSO [a car plant] to talk to the workers. I have seen fear. There are no strikes here because the workers are afraid.

Answer: I do not deny it. When the salvation of the state is at stake, one must not give the impression that things are better than they are. We have no illusions about gentle persuasion, and class awareness alone has caused this swing toward greater tranquillity.

MINISTERS HAIL TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR

AU281403 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Ministers View Significance of Polish-Soviet Trade Accord"]

[Text] After the Polish-Soviet protocol on trade and payments in 1983 had been signed, PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knypel asked ministers T. Nestorowicz, E. Lukosz, and E. Grzywa to make statements on the importance of the protocol.

Foreign Trade -- Invigoration

Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz stressed that in the second half of 1982 certain features had asserted themselves in the Polish economy to indicate invigoration of production processes. These features have also been present in foreign trade.

The presence of three ministers during the signing of the Polish-Soviet trade protocol, T. Nestorowicz continued, is evidence of the importance the Polish side attaches to the relations with a partner that accounts for one-third of our trade and that is helping us to overcome our crisis this year and who will do so next year. I want to say that many Polish and Soviet experts were busy drawing up the protocol signed on 23 December. The recent talks we had in Poland with Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and our work and talks with representatives of industry were of very great importance in this regard.

Regardless of the trends I mentioned at the beginning, I would like to draw your attention to the significance of this trade protocol for Poland. In the light of the events in the West and in connection with the economic sanctions applied against us, the consistent supplies from the Soviet Union -- above all the supplies of raw materials, fuels and other materials for production -- guarantee our industries' regular production. In addition the Soviet market enables us to sell over 40 percent of the machines and installations we produce for export.

The Soviet side agreed to continue the bilateral trade in goods without balancing it, which means that the Soviet supplies will exceed the value of our supplies to the USSR by over R1 billion. The Soviet side also agreed to grant a loan to Poland to balance out this value. This makes it possible for us to continue or even increase the import of Soviet raw materials to adjust our potential for exporting consumer goods to the situation in the domestic market and in this way to supply our market with consumer goods worth about R150 million.

Polish-Soviet trade will be worth almost R10 billion next year. We hope that for the first time the value of our bilateral trade will be worth more than R10 billion because of additional mutual deliveries, T. Nestorowicz said.

Metallurgy and Machine-Building Industry

Edward Lukosz, minister of metallurgy and engineering industry, said that the production of his department has had a very considerable share in trade with the USSR. The export of electroengineering and metallurgical products has accounted for about 70 percent of all our exports to the USSR, he said. At the same time electroengineering products account for about 20 percent of our imports from the USSR. If we add to this metallurgical products, this percentage is a few points higher.

Considerably deepened cooperation and trade in metallurgical products will be a qualitatively new feature next year. We import from the USSR the basic raw materials to produce steel and rolled goods. These imports enable the very important metallurgical industry to continue its production under calmer conditions. We will also continue a greatly increased export of rolled goods to the USSR in exchange for the Soviet imports of various component elements for steel production, such as ferro-alloys and other important components.

As for our ability to increase the export to the USSR of our electroengineering and metallurgical products in 1983, we expect that this export will be higher than ever and will increase by about 20 percent. As in the past, a large share of this export is based on mutual accords of production cooperation and specialization. This includes, for example, important sectors such as the supply of component parts for the production of Kamaz trucks, Lada cars, electromagnetic clutches, and many other articles.

The USSR is our most important trading partner, and it should be stressed that for our enterprises it is a partner that offers and ensures favorable economic results. This has been confirmed by the fact that in the second half of 1982 there has been a very great acceleration of the rate of exports to the USSR. This will be so in 1983 as well. The simple truth is that Polish enterprises are interested in exports to the huge Soviet market.

Efforts in our country to create conditions for generally speeding up production -- the economic reform is one way to do this -- are an important factor in increasing our exports to the USSR. If we compare the last 2 months to the first 2 months of this year in the metallurgical and engineering industries, then we will see that production has increased almost 25 percent, which is proof of the increasing credibility of the implementation of our obligations not only at the end of this year, but also in 1983, Minister E. Lukosz said.

Chemistry -- Supplies of Key Raw Materials

Edward Grzywa, minister of chemical and light industries, expressed his particular satisfaction with the fact that in 1983 our import of Soviet gas will amount to a record 6 billion cubic meters, which means that the flow of gas along the pipeline between the USSR and Poland will be maximally exploited.

We can say, E. Grzywa continued, that in 1983 we will have no difficulties with obtaining raw materials for the production of nitrogen fertilizers.

In addition, we will receive cellulose for the paper and synthetic fibers industries. The supply of 112,000 tons of cotton will be of extreme importance for us. It is worth stressing that over 80 percent of the cotton imported by Poland comes from the USSR. We also hope for additional supplies of cotton for textiles made partly of synthetic fibers. Altogether, we should be able to obtain all the cotton supplies our textile industry needs. We will also import 15.8 million tons of crude oil and oil products, which is the same amount as in 1982.

On our part, E. Grzywa continued, we proposed reducing the amount of the goods we export traditionally to the USSR, including woolen textiles, footwear and cosmetics. In view of the difficulties on our domestic market, this proposal was accepted.

In the first quarter of 1983 we hope to finalize our talks about additional imports of Soviet goods such as wool, leather, and cotton, from which we will produce finished articles. Some 50 percent of these articles will remain in Poland and the other 50 percent will be exported to the USSR. This transaction will enable us not only to pay for these raw materials, but also to make a good profit.

The 1983 trade protocol is favorable for the Polish chemical and light industries. We continue to search for ways to increase our exports to the USSR, which is our traditional and important economic and trading partner.

WARSAW VIEWS PRC GREETINGS ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

LD282356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Today a significant signal was sent from Beijing: an appeal for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. For it was today that the greetings from the Chinese leaders on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Union were published, albeit slightly belated. The publication of this congratulatory telegram from Beijing is certainly a new political move by the Chinese leadership for which, one can now say, the change of policy toward the Soviet Union is of a permanent nature. Vladimir Zagladin, a high-level activist of the CPSU Central Committee, assessing events in international politics, has acknowledged the beginning of dialogue between the Soviet Union and China to be one of the most important (?positive) events of the past year. The attention of Western commentators has also been attracted by an article carried by the Chinese [words indistinct] REUTER, in which the author stated that this year the tension on the borders between the two countries [words indistinct]. The Sino-Soviet talks, which began in October, (?took place in Beijing) and are to be renewed in February following the Chinese New Year. Experts on Far Eastern issues are of the opinion that this second round of talks may prove very important for the improvement of relations between the two states.

SOVIETS CABLE THANKS TO ROMANIAN LEADERS

AU281258 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR want to extend thanks to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Soviet people for the congratulations and good wishes conveyed on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We are firmly convinced that deepening fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the RCP, between the Soviet Union and Romania and developing multifaceted cooperation in all fields, as well as close cooperation at an international level, are fully in keeping with the interests of our peoples and countries and with those of the entire socialist community and with strengthening peace and international security.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee; Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; and Council of Ministers of the USSR

AGRICULTURAL PLENUM CONCLUDES, CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU281910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/12/1982 -- On Tuesday, December 28 the proceedings continued in Bucharest, in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Sylviculture and Water Management.

During the debates high appreciation was expressed of the report Nicolae Ceausescu read at the national conference of the RCP and of his speech at the end of the proceedings of the forum of the Romanian Communists and an analysis was made, in the spirit of the orientations and theses contained in those documents, of the work carried on in the country's fields, concrete ways and modalities of action being set for the integral fulfillment of the provisions of the 1983 plan in agriculture, food industry, sylviculture and water management.

The participants unanimously approved the resolution of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Sylviculture and Water Management with regard to the adoption of the documents submitted for debate and the pledge of the working people in agriculture to fulfil the tasks incumbent on them under the resolutions of the national conference of the RCP and the priority programmes for increasing plant and animal production.

At the end of the proceedings Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech.

CEAUSESCU MEETS FORESTRY, CONSTRUCTION OFFICIALS

AU282010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/12/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania had on December 28 another working meeting with officials of the Ministry of Timber and Building Materials, with experts of relevant research, design and production units.

Attending were Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Ion Patan, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, ministers and other executives of central economic institutions. The new working dialogue which was conducted at a relevant exhibition in Scintela Square focused on questions related to the reduction of raw and subsidiary material, energy and fuel consumption, to their administration and capitalization, the recovery and reuse of materials, the elimination of any waste. Measures and solutions proposed by experts in wood working and building materials were also examined in view of implementing the special programmes for cutting down material and energy consumption concurrently with fulfilling the plan for next year and for the entire five-year period, and with obtaining high-quality products competitive on a world plane.

Congratulating the executives of the ministry, the experts in the relevant centrals and research, design and production units for the responsible way in which they worked in view of finding solutions to reduce raw and subsidiary material, fuel and energy consumption, to achieve products which should meet to an ever greater extent the growing demands and exigencies of home and foreign beneficiaries, Nicolae Ceausescu instructed that the new consumption norms should be urgently applied and compulsory normative acts be elaborated to this end for all production units, and the new types of products turned out by these sectors be put into industrial fabrication.

NON-COOPERATIVIZED FARMERS COMMISSION MEETS

AU282026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/12/1982 -- Proceedings of the Central Commission of Farm Producers From Non-Cooperativized Localities were held on December 28.

Debates focused on the report on the activity of the central commission in 1982 and the working plan for 1983.

The participants pointed to the large reserves the inhabitants in the non-cooperativized zones have for obtaining growing productions of cereals, technical plants, vegetables and fruit, for increasing the animal head in view of meeting their own requirements, and for raising the quantity of farm produce needed by the national economy.

They undertook to work for the translation into fact of the objectives set by the Twelfth RCP Congress, and of the resolutions recently adopted by the national conference of the party, for the enhancement of their contribution to implementing the self-sufficiency programmes, and to supplying the state stock with farm food produce.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA -- Between 20 and 24 December a group of experts met in Bucharest about cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the area of environmental protection. At the end of the meeting, Matei Nicolau, secretary of the National Council for Environmental Protection and Anastas Kanchev, director at the Committee for Environmental Protection of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, signed an aide-Memoire. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Dec 82 p 5 AU]

ASSEMBLY EXAMINES PROPOSED BUDGET, ARMY CUTS

LD282058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 28 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government Tuesday proposed in the Assembly of Yugoslavia that the country's budget for next year be 244.6 billion dinars (about 4 billion dollars) instead of the 246.3 billion dinars as originally proposed. This would be an increase of 23.4 percent compared to rebalanced budget estimates for 1982. This year's budget was reduced by 2.8 per cent or 5.7 billion dinars.

Explaining the proposal Federal Secretary for Finance Jozef Florijanac stated that the resources earmarked for the Yugoslav People's Army had been reduced by 3.8 billion dinars. The resources, he explained, were now formed at the level of 5.11 per cent of national income instead of 5.2 percent. However, they were split in two parts -- one for financing the modernization of the army which had remained on the 5.2-per-cent level, and the other, for current spending, which shares the fate of the other forms of consumption in Yugoslavia. According to the new proposal, the Yugoslav People's Army is to obtain the total of 151.5 billion dinars (about 2.5 billion dollars).

DRAGAN REPORTS AT ASSEMBLY CHAMBER'S SESSION

LD290042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- Today a session of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces was held. At the session Zvone Dragan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, delivered a report on the results of consultations with the IMF mission on further cooperation between the fund and the SFRY with the aim of achieving politicoeconomic stabilization.

MEETING REVIEWS POLITICAL SYSTEM, 'DEFORMATIONS'

AU282135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[J. R. and I. T. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Dec -- The shortcomings and deformations in the implementation of the political system of socialist self-management, which have consequently especially manifested themselves in the current economic troubles, have provided the motives for many initiatives for the formation of an authoritative body -- similar to the commission for preparing the long-term economic stabilization program -- which would concern itself with the problems of the political system.

The first of a series of discussions on the current and specific problems of the political system aimed at further elaborating these problems was held today. It was organized by the Yugoslav Advard Kardelj Center for Theory and Practice of Self-Management. Najdan Pasic, initiator of discussions on the unsolved problems in the functioning of the political system, was the introductory speaker in the discussion.

Informing the meeting that, following a proposal by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, a working group had been formed within the Federal Council for Social System which should shortly prepare a working program for the study of certain unsolved problems of the political system, Najdan Pasic pointed out that we should constantly critically examine the institutional system to determine to what extent it promotes the development of self-management and to what extent it strengthens tendencies that are contrary to self-management.

Further in his speech, Pasic especially called attention to certain sensitive points in the political system. What is primarily involved in this connection are the statist deformations in the work of the sociopolitical communities. According to Dr Pasic, the Yugoslav theory has created the vision of the integration of self-management and state authority. But in practice, the state component of the sociopolitical communities is pushing aside the self-managing component. In recent years, the dependence of associated labor on the decisionmaking centers not only has not diminished but has in fact increased. The struggle being waged in our country, Pasic said, is a struggle for control over the social capital, a struggle to determine who will appropriate for himself authority over the social resources. In the process by which the federal state is being dispossessed, the authority over the associated labor has been transferred to the republics and provinces and this is the strongest tendency in the territorialization of our entire life.

The introductory speaker further stressed that the dependence of the subjective factors of the political system on their territorial affiliation has been growing and this fact influences the attitudes and the practical everyday orientation of ordinary people. The organization of associated labor has become totally dependent on the political decisionmaking centers. Within the framework of the existing constitutional solutions, it is necessary to examine where the sociopolitical communities have exceeded their authority in determining the conditions of economic operations.

According to Najdan Pasic, it is precisely the territorialization of decisionmaking that has created a mechanism for protecting sectional interests which prevents them from being voluntarily integrated on the basis of self-management.

Pasic especially called attention to the spontaneous extension and near abuse of the principle of mandatory decisionmaking by consensus. There are limits within which this principle can be implemented. The introduction of consensus as a rule implies that every individual participant in decisionmaking at all levels ranging from the basic to the composite organization of associated labor has the right of veto. The possibility for the workers class to solve all problems of associated labor on its own and without state interference is thus narrowed down. There is also no justification for using the consensus principle in the implementation of an adopted policy because this would essentially imply its non-implementation, Pasic pointed out.

According to Cedo Grbic, the state interventionist role has become the rule rather than the exception.

Balsa Spadijer called attention to the strong pressures of the "restoration" forces in favor of statism or in favor of some kind of bourgeois parliamentarianism.

According to Stipe Suvar, we must not be impatient in implementing the political system. The system, which was introduced in 1974, cannot begin to run efficiently overnight, especially because it contains many far-reaching solutions. The problem lies in the fact that it has not yet taken sufficient root in the production relations to be able to reproduce itself spontaneously.

Advocating a critical reexamination of the political system, Suvar at the same time called attention to the theses according to which the entire system has allegedly been conceived in such a way as to prevent the workers class from establishing itself as the leading force. These theses are advanced by the new left and their ultimate consequence would be the removal of the LCY from the scene because it "has played its role."

SERBIA'S CKREBIC ON LCY PROBLEMS, LOCALISM

AU290909 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Milutin Tijanic interview with Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade President. In your opinion, do the conditions exist now for more resolute action of the League of Communists in eliminating the shortcomings that were extensively discussed at the latest congresses and especially at the latest, fourth session of the LCY Central Committee?

[Answer] I think that the general climate in our country favors, if I may say so, the activity and insistence of the League of Communists to increase responsibility in society and to work more efficiently than in the past. I think that the League of Communists must insist on these issues because they are the key issues in implementing the long term foundations of economic stabilization. Naturally, the League of Communists must proceed from the principle of democratic centralism. It must strive to more resolutely and quickly achieve ideological unity within the League of Communists -- that is, it must struggle for ideological unity in its own ranks to be able, on the basis of its ideological unity, to deal and (?concern itself) with the problems of political (?action). Today, more efficient work is needed in all spheres, including our economy, our political system and all other spheres.

[Question] It is often pointed out that opportunism or, more precisely, opportunistic behavior is apparent also in the ranks of the League of Communists. What are the reasons for this behavior?

[Answer] It can be said that some communists have not been able to withstand the burden of the period in which they live and the tasks that they face. In this connection they have succumbed -- at times easily and at other times less easily -- to conformism, group ownership attitudes and opportunities for a comfortable life with little or no work and responsibility. People, including the leading people and members of the League of Communists, always face these temptations. The League of Communists certainly must resolutely rid itself of these shortcomings in its own organization and among its own members. It is only through its actions on the basis of principled views that the League of Communists can assert itself as the vanguard of the workers class. There can be no differentiation of any kind, either ideological or political, in the ranks of the League of Communists without actions. In our words and at meetings, we are all in favor of the policy of League of Communists but this attitude must be proved in practice. Today, in the action of the League of Communists, we need fighters and not observers.

[Question] It has been pointed out on several occasions that the struggle for strengthening responsibility should be intensified. It is also emphasized in this connection that the failures in the work of the League of Communists should not be measured by different criteria. What is your opinion about that?

[Answer] I think that the view of the League of Communists about this is quite well known: Everyone must be responsible for his work, everyone's work must be appraised in a democratic procedure and the results of such appraisals must be expressed in practice, including in cadre policy. This applies to all members of the League of Communists as well as to all other working people and citizens regardless of their positions in the League of Communists or society. Therefore, there should be no difference in the implementation of this view. In this connection I want to say that, in the current frequent discussions about responsibility in our society, we should primarily emphasize the democratic character of decisionmaking in society because any narrowing of the democratic base, that is, of the public nature of work in social decisionmaking, opens the door to all kinds of irresponsibility.

All executive and administrative organs and all holders of public positions must consider their accounting to delegates and the working people as a necessary regular practice and not as something exceptional. I have in mind a substantive accounting for work and not any formal adoption of reports. Our society is socialist, self-managing and democratic, but this fact does not imply that its characteristic can be some kind of a diffused responsibility. On the contrary, it is precisely the character of this society that implies specific personal and collective responsibility. Society's ability to correct mistakes in time, before problems accumulate, depends on this responsibility. The basic political and moral purpose of this responsibility is to thwart the power of individuals and groups and to ensure a broader social control over the functioning of all mechanisms of democratic life, both in the League of Communists and in society as a whole.

[Question] Has an excessive emphasis on republican and provincial interests -- not to mention national interests -- and an absence of class interests in development perhaps contributed to [republican and provincial] encapsulations and to undermining the country's economic unity to a greater extent than had been anticipated?

[Answer] I think that it is true that the question of republican and provincial interests has been emphasized and overemphasized a great deal and perhaps to a greater extent than class interests. Naturally, we cannot deny republican and provincial interests because we would thereby deny the interests of the individual nations. But, at the same time, we should not overemphasize them at the expense of a broader class approach of the workers class in the entire country. We have an economy which is mutually linked. We depend on each other and we cannot behave autonomously in one instance and then adopt a contrary attitude in another instance. Thus, these are very important political questions that we must consider, and in this connection we must especially perceive what the authentic interests of the workers class of Yugoslavia are. It is certain that what is in the interest of Yugoslavia's workers class should also be in the interest of smaller sociopolitical communities.

[Question] Comrade President. How do you assess the conditions for the work of journalists and the functioning of public media, that is, the press, radio and television. In other words, how much can these media contribute to realizing the economic stabilization goals?

[Answer] Preparations are now in progress for a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists which should be held toward the end of January. The preparations are carried out on the basis of documents prepared and submitted for public discussion by the Central Committee Presidium. I can emphasize that the press, radio and television have always played an important role in the democratic processes inspired and initiated by the League of Communists in various periods of our development. However, just like relations in the entire society, relations in this sphere have also suffered from the burden of dogmatic-bureaucratic or bourgeois-liberalist pressures and, I can say, in certain cases, also from the burden of nationalist pressures. These pressures have been always stronger in periods of pronounced social contradictions. Proceeding from the basic goals of economic stabilization, the positive and negative aspects of stabilization behavior must be publicly differentiated with sound arguments and this must be done in all social communities. It is through the public media and the widest public must be regularly informed about all efforts to consistently and responsibly implement the economic stabilization policy.

Critical and well argued printed words must be aimed more precisely against the political and economic promoters of bureaucratism, localism, and statism at all levels. Published statements of this kind will greatly contribute to the actions of the League of Communists and will encourage the self-managing initiative of all working people.

As I have said, we will discuss all that at the session of the Central Committee, which should trace the road of practical actions on a long term basis. Naturally, it will have to appraise the present practice beforehand.

There are some today who think that, with the exception of nationalism and Stalinism, everything, including the restoration of the bourgeois views and systems, may be publicly promoted on an equal footing. I think that the advocates of all this are greatly mistaken. They should first of all ask what our country's workers class wants. The League of Communists must be, I would say, the authentic interpreter precisely of what the workers class wants.

[Tijanic] Comrade President. Thank you for the interview.

FEDERAL COMMUNITY FOR PRICES PRESIDENT RESIGNS

LD281636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Federal Community for Prices today relieved Anton Polajnar from the post of president of the Federal Community for Prices at his request. This function will cease for Polajnar on 31 December. From then until the election of the new president, this duty will temporarily be carried out by Mikan Milicevic, member of the council.

Polajnar's reasons were also taken into consideration by the Federal Executive Council, which gave its consent 2 days ago that he be relieved of his post.

In talks with journalists, following today's Federal Community session, Polajnar said that as far back as the beginning of 1980, when he was elected president of the Federal Community for Prices, he had indicated that he could not remain in this post -- which calls "not merely for mental, but also physical shape" -- for more than 2 years. My request, Polajnar stressed, is no surprise: "The former and present president of the Federal Executive Council have been informed of this on time."

NATIONAL AIRLINE BOARD CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

LD281640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Summary] Belgrade 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the Workers' Council of Yugoslav Aerotransport (JAT) decided to accept the requests to relieve Vladimir Kovacevic, chairman of the JAT management board and members of the board. The delegates of the Workers Council noted that the work organization is objectively and subjectively in the most difficult situation. The economic activities that threaten to halt air transport represent the main cause of the troubles. Internal relations in the work organization are also full of problems. JAT's sociopolitical organizations, particularly the League of Communists organization, have raised the issue of further more resolute and radical change in the relations in JAT and in the decision-making process. In such circumstances, Vladimir Kovacevic, chairman of the board, and board members have offered to resign. It was decided to start resolving the problems by relieving the chairman and members of the JAT management board, at their request, and to appoint a temporary acting management board of fewer members. Milan Radojcic was appointed to head the temporary JAT management board. Milisav Cavic, Milan Vujcic and Vitomir Janjus were appointed members of the board.

FEC INCREASES FUEL RATIONS FOR SOME DRIVERS

AU281442 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Summary] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today chaired by Borislav Srebric, the Federal Executive Council adopted positions on the remarks and proposals made by the republican and provincial assemblies on the draft position on the goals and tasks of the joint money issue and monetary policy in 1983. It also adopted its position on the amendment proposed by the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on the ways in which surpluses of the self-managing interest communities and surpluses of incomes of the sociopolitical communities will be allocated next year.

The Federal Executive Council also adopted a regulation amending and supplementing the regulation on restricting the sale of gasoline and diesel oil. The new regulation will come into force on 1 January 1983. Owners of privately owned trucks and buses registered for private work will obtain fuel coupons on the basis of their vehicles' carrying capacity ranging from 250 to 500 liters per month. The fuel allocation for trucks and minibuses not registered for private work will receive 100 liters of fuel per month. Cab drivers will receive 400 liters of fuel per month instead of 300 liters as in the past. Motor vehicle owners who are 80 percent disabled will receive 80 liters of gasoline per month. Owners of motor vehicles transporting disabled persons will also have their fuel allocation increased to 80 liters per month.

Owners of tractors will obtain at least 200 liters of gasoline or diesel oil per month. The pertinent republican or provincial organs can increase this allocation. Owners of combines will receive 300 liters of fuel per month, while those farmers who transport their produce to the market in their motor vehicles will receive an additional 100 liters of fuel per month. Private craftsmen and persons using their vehicles to perform their duties as physicians and veterinarians; persons carrying out postal, telegraphic and telephone services, inspection service or selling books; and customs officials using vehicles to go to work and return from work will obtain an additional 40 liters of gasoline per month.

Motor vehicles owned by the religious communities and priests and used to perform religious services will have their fuel allocation increased to 80 liters per month.

Owners of boats used for economic activity will receive 15 liters of fuel per month and fishermen using their boats for fishing will receive 25 liters of fuel per month.

The Federal Executive Council also discussed a report on the steps taken to resolve problems in tourist trade and on the measures taken for the next tourist season. The Federal Executive Council also discussed several problems in the field of the current economic policy and in our country's relations with foreign countries.

CROAT SAWP DISCUSSES EXTERNAL 'DIRTY PROPAGANDA'

LD282116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Zagreb 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- A session of the International Relations and Cooperation Section of the SAWP Republican Conference of Croatia, held today under the chairmanship of Ivo Sarajcic, held an exhaustive debate on relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, the program orientation of cooperation with expatriots and some forms of information and propaganda activity that has been carried out recently concerning Yugoslavia by certain European countries.

Drago Mirošić, the SFRY consul-general in Trieste, took part in the discussion about cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy. It was stressed that the various forms of cooperation between the two friendly neighboring countries should be further broadened, and that the cooperation between Friuli-Venezia Giulia and the Socialist Republic of Croatia has a significant part in this.

In the discussion on some forms of information and propaganda activity about Yugoslavia, very critical comments were made about the recent Austrian television program devoted to the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Taking part in the discussion, Nikola Ban, president of the Republican Information Committee of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, said that it was not a well-intentioned program. It crudely offended the Croatian people and their dignity, offended our country as a whole and incited hatred between nationalities Ban said.

The program's author had not only broken the journalistic code of behavior, but had also acted in an extremely inhumane manner abusing our hospitality, readiness to cooperate, sincerity and openness toward the whole world. What he did Ban emphasized, is contrary to the Helsinki accords on cooperation in the field of information and is a true example of dirty propaganda. The program contained nothing of the motto proclaimed by its authors which was "not positive, but honest."

Our country has been and remains open to all foreign journalists who wish to inform their public objectively, truthfully and honestly about what they have seen, heard and experienced, including problems for which we are at present seeking appropriate solutions.

We do not, however, consider ourselves obliged to extend the same hospitality to those who are prepared to misuse it and exploit it for subversive behavior that oversteps the bounds of tolerance, because the behavior and actions of such journalists quite certainly do not contribute to the development of good-neighborly relations between our two countries, and those responsible in radio and television in Vienna should bear this in mind, Nikola Ban concluded.

VJESNIK VIEWS TIES BETWEEN ALBANIA, USTASHAS

AU271432 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Dec 82 p 14

[From the regular Saturday weekly supplement Sedam Dana Mirko Groselj article: "Albanian Propaganda: Even With Fascists Against Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpts] Should some expert in the world decide to write the history of contemporary political propaganda, he will encounter serious difficulties in his attempt to place the propaganda practice followed by the Albanian information media and the Albanian political leadership over many years within the context of some system that is known to science. The Albanian political propaganda certainly has no precedent in modern political and intellectual history. It is certain that, in many respects, Albania is unique in Europe and the world, unique in the extent of its separation and isolation from Europe and the world and in the extent to which it would like to impose itself on Europe and the world it could.

Today, Albania does not hide its aspiration to see its foreign and domestic policies not only as its own but also to consider these policies as well as the Albanian system -- as the "only democracy" in the world -- as the best also for others, for all others and the entire world.

Regardless of differences in intensity, the platform of the anti-Yugoslav propaganda statements in recent ZERI I POPULLIT articles represents a logical continuation of the subversive and propaganda line constantly followed by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in relation to Yugoslavia. What is involved in this connection is an aggressive propaganda that is carefully organized and aimed in various directions against Yugoslavia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and those parts of our country that are populated by Albanians. In this connection we can call attention to certain "discoveries" that ZERI I POPULLIT does not mention; indeed, "it does not even occur to it" to mention them.

First, for years now, this newspaper has considered itself called upon to completely unscrupulously interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs (just as Tirana's policy does) and even engage in meditations about Yugoslavia's independence and territorial integrity. Second, the newspaper is arrogantly and arbitrarily "explaining" the democratic discussions and dialogues in our society about its further self-managing development and sees in them "a crisis and collapse" of Yugoslavia.

The interference in internal affairs is among other things also a moronic way of playing the card of intranational relations. It is really strange that Albania cannot understand how firm and resolute the foundations of our togetherness built on Tito's ideas and practice are.

In its efforts, Tirana is now also openly encouraging the most extremist reactionary forces and their racist followers and allies, no matter where they may be working today against socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia. The anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in some West European countries that united the Albanian fascists and the Ustasas under the same flag and with whose slogans and wishes the "Marxist-Leninist" People's Socialist Republic of Albania has expressed its agreement through its extended arm, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, attest to the fact that, in the struggle for its goals, Albania is not selective in choosing its allies. HRVATSKI TJEDNIK, organ of the extremist Ustasha emigres in Australia, literally says in one of its issues: "Thanks to the helpfulness of the Albanian brothers, we have just received from Tirana a report on the world press reaction to the Kosovo events that has been prepared and transmitted by the Albanian Telegraph Agency ATA." Only a few months later, HRVATSKI TJEDNIK devoted one of its columns to advertising an Albanian book on Kosovo. In that book review the Ustasha newspaper characterized the counterrevolutionary and hostile demonstrations in Kosovo as an "Albanian uprising" about which the People's Socialist Republic of Albania published a book "to reveal the truth about it" to the world. This book that the Ustasas are appropriating for themselves and advertising in Australia is an ordinary collection of anti-Yugoslav articles published by the Albanian newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT, BASHKIMI and DRITA. The organ of the "Croatian statehood movement" in Australia obviously works in collusion with the Tirana newspapers because it also provides the addresses through which it is possible to order this collection of anti-Yugoslav articles from the publishers in Tirana or through the Albanian Embassy in Vienna. In addition to many other examples of Tirana's cooperation with the emigre terrorists, this example proves that Tirana not only accepts cooperation with, but also offers cooperation to the Ustasha-fascist organizations and provides to them its services by arming them with anti-Yugoslav materials.

Playing "Greater Albania" Card

The Albanian diplomatic missions in various countries and the Albanian UN mission have been distributing a map of "Greater Albania." This map clearly shows the great Albanian territorial claims to many regions of Yugoslavia.

All this seems to reveal Hoxha's dreams about and sick ambitions for a "Greater Albania" on the basis of the Prizren League (a meeting held in Prizren after the 1878 Berlin Congress that demanded "the unification of all Montenegrin-Serbian, Greek and Turkish territories populated by Albanians in united Albania"). Are not the contemporary compilers and distributors of this map of "Albania" admitting thereby that they have themselves fallen into the trap of fascist demagoguery and ideology and have identified themselves with the forces of this demagoguery and ideology? As regards the concept of "Greater Albania," there is no essential difference between the highest Albanian leadership and the Albanian anticommunist emigres. The differences are only in the concept and roads of internal arrangement of relations in such an ethnic Albania.

As regards Albania, the noise about Yugoslavia and Kosovo is intended to serve "the internal calming of spirits" and help obfuscate the difficulties which, for decades now, have continued to shake that neighboring country of the friendly people who are still enslaved by the orthodox policy of Enver Hoxha and his last followers.

There is no doubt that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is persistently practicing a political propaganda activity that is adapted to its sociopolitical characteristics. In the context of different international relations, this would perhaps provide interesting material for the psychologists wishing to find out how far certain complexes of the individuals of the Albanian dictatorial leadership and their need for compensation can develop. But when it becomes evident -- as it has specifically become evident in this propaganda aggression -- that these complexes are aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of the neighboring country and at inciting irredentist activities among the ranks of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, then this is a very dangerous game and extremely irresponsible behavior.

BORBA ON ANDROPOV'S NEGOTIATIONS PROPOSALS

AU271813 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 82 p 7

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Andropov's Offer"]

[Text] The negative reaction in Western capitals to Andropov's speech shows to what extent the general relations between the East and the West have turned toward aggravation and have abandoned political reasoning, reality and moderation in favor of an exclusive reliance on a buildup of an irrational and dangerous military force.

How else can we explain the fact that the West in its reaction avoids the very pronounced readiness by the Soviet side to resume a constructive dialog? In addition, it is noticeable that the West is making an effort to treat the military aspects in the Soviet leader's speech in a rather unilateral fashion, seeing in them an expression of the wish to retain "a disequilibrium of forces in Europe" -- which allegedly is the "real subject" -- and avoiding the specific proposal to withdraw a part of the Soviet missiles directed at West Europe and to reduce all the so-called strategic missiles between the USSR and the United States.

The question arises as to what are the "real subjects" and "real proposals" in nuclear disarmament, or rather control over these arms?

In other words, the question is how to eliminate the nuclear threat and nuclear war. Should one do this through intensive rearming, which all the nuclear powers have been resorting to, at least for the time being, or through some way of really reducing nuclear arms which the USSR and the United States agreed upon in earlier talks (SALT) and which only Moscow now insists on.

It is clear that this presupposes a respect for the principle of preserving the balance of forces. In this context the problem cannot be treated only as a relationship between Soviet and American missiles, especially those launched from land-based silos, while avoiding the question of British and French nuclear arms or American missiles launched from submarines or from planes chiefly over the territories of NATO countries.

It is understandable, for instance, that Paris insists on its own independent nuclear arms, which it withdrew from NATO, but it is difficult to comprehend its a priori rejection of any proposal that French arms be added to the balance sum. It is not essential for the other side that French military power be independent, particularly since Paris fully supports the arming of NATO with new American missile systems.

Ultimately the proper answer to nuclear war threats is not in military measures, for no proposal proceeds from a full elimination of nuclear arms, if that is possible at all now. The proper answer, it seems is in creating a political climate that in practice would prevent not only a nuclear war but any other war, and even more: Any policy based on positions of force, domination and interference in the affairs of other countries. It is a great error to believe that this can be achieved by strengthening the military blocs, which by their very nature cannot be peacemakers, just as giant missiles cannot be, and which therefore cannot be the backbone of somebody's security. This is shown by the practice of daily life in which contradictions are being manifested between the large arms expenditures and the economic situation that is deteriorating and in which the priority of political independence, economic equality and greater international cooperation on new foundations is increasing.

The new Soviet leader obviously has not submitted any essentially new proposals that would eliminate the threat of nuclear arms, but he did not stick to irreconcilable positions or insist on the preservation of integral Soviet military power at any price. Andropov, in fact, has proposed measures of great military trust, which under the given circumstances can be a solid foundation for negotiations. Perhaps this is not very promising, but in the absence of something better there is no reason for not accepting it. All the rest, after all, leads to further aggravation and to a further arms race, as well as to the resistance and condemnation by the peaceloving world public which sees no alternative to a further relaxation and agreement.

Sundic on Western Reaction

LD271750 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] There have been various interpretations of the talks held in Moscow a few days ago between Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador in Moscow. This is perfectly understandable, and one of them is virtually identical, which is a real rarity where relations between the two superpowers are concerned. [sentence as heard] Both in Moscow and in Washington it is considered that the 1 and 1/2 hour dialogue between Gromyko and Ambassador Hartman was useful. The initiative for the meeting came from the U.S. ambassador, who wanted to acquaint himself more closely with the Soviet initiative on the freezing of missiles in Europe, announced by Yuriy Andropov at the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union and adopted a day later in the form of a special appeal.

Let us recall that the first reactions in Washington, London, Bonn and Paris to Yuriy Andropov's proposal were very negative. This fact was not reported in the Soviet Union and it appears that there were definite reasons for acting in this way.

The meeting between Ambassador Hartman and Gromyko came after the State Department's reaction to the Soviet initiative -- and this may be interpreted as a tacit admission that the first reaction was excessive. The government in Bonn also changed its view almost at the same time. Despite the CDU Christian Democratic Union attitude, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, stated that Yuriy Andropov's proposal marked a step in a positive direction. Genscher's statement is very similar to the attitude adopted by Brandt's Social Democrats in their first reaction.

The governments in London and Paris continue to adhere, at least for the time being, to their original attitude, which naturally does not mean that it will not change.

The fact that the criticism of Andropov's proposal has dwindled and that none has been voiced in a considerable part of West European countries is not without significance.

During his conversation with Ambassador Hartman, Gromyko asked that the United States seriously study Yuriy Andropov's proposal. In an article in the journal KOMMUNIST the theoretical organ of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet minister categorically states that the potential of detente is far from being exhausted. Though this article lays the blame for everything on the United States, which is also done by the other side when assessing Soviet policy, it is not without significance that belief in detente continues -- that the Soviet Union considers it possible for the two superpowers and the two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact to come to terms.

In mid-January Gromyko will visit Bonn and it is likely that after his talks with Kohl and Genscher, more will be known about how realistic his statements about detente in KOMMUNIST were. Kohl has conveyed to Moscow the fact that the FRG will begin to install Pershing and cruise missiles by the end of next year unless the Soviet Union withdraws the SS-20 missiles from its European area. However, these are warnings rather than threats. After the two coalition parties' failure in provincial successes, the present Bonn government is likely to think that its rule may be short if it continues to align itself excessively with the United States.

Apart from the government in Bonn, some other West European governments also have good reason to ponder this matter because any kind of change is possible next year if one is to judge by the way European public opinion is reacting to the intensified arms race.

BRIEFS

EEC LOAN -- Luxembourg, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- The European Investment Bank has granted a long term loan of \$65 million to Yugoslavia for the construction of high-voltage powerline and control equipment. The loan contract was signed by the bank's vice president on behalf of the European Economic Community and by Bozo Radunovic, director general of the Yugoslav Electric Power Industry Association. It has been learned that the European Investment Bank is also ready to finance the construction of a Yugoslav highway and other projects of mutual interest. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Dec 82 p 14 AU]

LOAN PROTOCOL WITH PERU -- Lima, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- Javier Arias Stella, Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, and Kuzman Dimceviski, Yugoslav ambassador in Lima, have signed a protocol on finance and investment cooperation between Peru and Yugoslavia. According to this protocol, Yugoslavia will grant a loan of about \$150 million to Peru for purchasing Yugoslav capital equipment and means of transportation. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Dec 82 p 2 AU]